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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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"ADVANCE PROOFS"

OF FUTURE HISTORY TO BE WRITTEN ON THE CAREER OF THE RUTHLESS CAPITALIST CLASS.

Ten million dollars in gold bullion is here on the Lusitania. That doesn't mean that the working class need re-inforce its pockets any.

Having talked the country (i. e., the big capitalists) into a panic, Roosevelt now proposes to set things straight again by an extra session of Congress. Homeopathy seems to be making great gains.

How true it is that the Wish is often the most productive father to the Thought may be gathered at a glance cast over the daily press of this city the day after election. The Hearst forces, fused with the Republican local machine, being defeated by Tammany, the Democratic as well as the Republican papers pronounce Hearst "Buried," "Eliminated from politics, hereafter," etc., etc. The very anxiety shown in those quarters for the burial of Hearst is suggestive of the fact that "Hearst" is not to be buried for the "wishing," and will for some time yet plague his would-be "eliminators."

Who is behind Mullaney, the would-be assassin of Vincent St. John? Who was the head, that raised the arm, that fired the shot, that was intended to remove this champion of working class solidarity?

He who runs can read. St. John, after doing splendid work in Nevada, was to come East and drive some more nails into the coffin of Reaction—AND HE WILL.

Miss Elizabeth G. Flynn's revelations with regard to the "dealing" between the Democratic party capitalist politician Tom Johnson and the Socialist party pure and simple politician Max Hayes furnishes one more proof of the identity of results from the identical premises of pure and simple craft Unionism. Hayes is such a Unionist; Johnson is the booster for just such Unionism. From such premises political log-rolling flows naturally. Log-rolling by Socialists is corruption.

"Advance proofs" of the United States Court decision on the 80-cent gas controversy in this city are "handed" out by word of mouth by Judge Hough. The popular demand for 80-cent gas is stigmatized by the Judge as "hard to distinguish from confiscation." Such a view will seem "highly unreasonable" only to such unreasoning folks as do not accept the theory that a capitalist concern has a right to the money in people's pockets. To take that money in order to pay dividends on stock, proved to be tremendously watered, is not confiscation, it is legitimate. To object to allowing a capitalist concern to make free with people's pockets—that is confiscation. Nothing can be clearer.

Mayor Fagan is reported "to feel his defeat keenly," to "be disheartened," to hint at "ingratitude." Such is the fate of the Utopian—always has been, always will be. The soundly poised reformer is a revolutionist. He does not bank upon "hearts," "gratitude," or sentiment. He banks upon material interests. Upon that he builds. Thus he builds upon and appeals to human nature. Thus he knows just what his premises justify him to expect. He is saved the chagrin of disappointment for the simple reason that he never expects more than the premises warrant. Ten to one Fagan will now become a reactionist. Marx long ago called attention to the fact that the disappointed Utopian seeks consolation in reaction. It is the Utopian's way of throwing upon others the blame for his own faults.

The "heathen Jap" is learning business fast. The U. S. Consul at Yokohama reports a fever of company dissolutions there. The game is this: The projectors of a company beat down the price of its stock far below what has been paid in for it. In that condition they buy it back. Then they dissolve the company and divvy up between them the difference between the cash received for the shares and what it cost to buy them up again. Western capitalism must feel proud of its pupil.

The President is reported to be "devoting a great deal of thought upon the money stringency for his financial and monetary recommendations" in his next message. To leave the plutocracy, which has money enough, to paddle its own canoe, and to "devote some little time to the wages stringency" that is afflicting the workers—that must not be. That would be "class legislation."

The exposures made by the panic are not of "industrial" importance only; they are of first rate political importance also. Periodically the cry is "Down with the politicians; we want business methods!" We now all know what "business methods" are. They are to do business for millions with only a dollar or two back of it; they are to raise loans from the Government "on collaterals" that are not worth shucks; in short, "business methods" spell swindle. Small wonder the politician is corrupt. Like master, like man.

Secretary Strauss is earning his wages. He rendered a decision allowing eight lithographers, who were imported under contract, to land. Is not this in violation of the law against contract labor immigrants? No doubt it is. But there is a "Higher Law"—the law that orders capitalist officials to protect capitalism. When any lower law comes in conflict with this Higher one, the former is suspended. The contract lithographers were allowed to land upon the express ground that there is a scarcity of lithographers. A scarcity of labor in any department means higher wages. The "Higher Law" of capitalism implies low wages. Low wages requires that the supply be larger than the demand for labor. Hence the law frobidding the importation of contract labor was suspended by Secretary Strauss. It will be restored to force when not needed.

Free trade papers have started to exploit the panic in the interest of their own hobby. They are imputing the bank suspensions, business failures and suicides to protection. This convicts the free traders out of their own mouth. Panics occur in free trade countries as well as in protective countries. When the same thing occurs under different systems, the conclusion is that the cause of the thing's happening must be common to both. What is that which both free trade and protective countries have in common? It is the capitalist system—the fruitful mother of insecurity, chronic social distress, and periodical acute manifestations of the same, called "panics."

Under feudalism, when the feudal lord's daughter married the territory that went with her dower carried along the serfs that worked upon it. If she shook one husband and hitched up with another, along went her serfs, their labor accruing to the new husband, and he was congratulated accordingly. Congratulations are, under capitalism, now due to Prince Helle de Sagan. The wealth-producing serfs, on that part of the former Jay Gould estate, which were transferred to Count Boni de Castellane by his marriage with Anna Gould, are, now that Anna has shaken off Boni and hitched up with Prince Helle, transferred to the latter. In view of the number of these serfs and the amount of wealth they are sweated of Prince Helle de Sagan is to be congratulated.

As the result of a referendum of the Socialist party in Michigan, the party's National Committee is instructed "to ascertain from the Socialist Labor Party the terms upon which that organization will consolidate with the Socialist party."—The Michigan S. P. move raises a question that has been answered in detail by the proceedings of the New Jersey Unity Conference, closing with the statement issued by the Conference, and which received the almost unanimous support of the conferees—all the S. L. P. and all but one of the S. P. representatives. The official report of that memorable Conference can be had for 5 cents a copy; orders of 25 or more for 3 cents a copy, by addressing J. M. Reilly, the S. P. Sec'y of the Conference, 308 Clerk st., Jersey City, N. J.; or John Hossack, the S. L. P. secretary of the Conference, P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y. No student of the burning questions that agitate this generation can afford to be without that valuable document.

AN OPEN LETTER

Mr. J. Pease Norton,
Chairman Committee of Newspaper Publicity,
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:—I duly received your letter of last October 25, inviting me, as the Editor of this paper, to a seat in the Press Council of the Committee of One Hundred of your organization—the American Association for the Advancement of Science on Federal Regulation of Public Health; and have since received your favor of the 6th instant urging a favorable answer.

While sincerely grateful for the honor that you propose, I am constrained to decline with thanks.

The human heart has, as a general thing, been good. Experience, however, teaches that, unless the intellect, that is, the knowledge of "How," is abreast of the heart, that is "Sentiment," all good intentions go for naught. Experience has taught even more. It has taught that the better the heart, or sentiment, the greater the mischief done where Knowledge is lacking. Of the benevolent aspirations of your organization I make no doubt; but neither is there any doubt in my mind that its Sentiment for good is unequipped with the Knowledge requisite to combat the crying evil of declining popular health. I gather my conviction from the accurate information I have on the popular health-destroying economic principles of most of your Executive Officers, Vice-Presidents and members of your Committee of One Hundred. I shall mention three of these, whom I select because of the several directions in which their defective intellectual activity tends to drag down the public health of the land.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard is notedly a praise-singer of the "Scab," whom he calls a "hero." We all know what a scab is. However different the degrees of intelligence with which different men may approach the subject, there will be no difficulty in agreeing upon a definition of the being as "a wretched man." The definition is obviously correct. The "Scab" takes the place of a workingman on strike. No workingman strikes against good conditions. The fact that a workingman is on strike is in itself proof his job is not one that affords the opportunity for a worthy existence. It is such a job that the "Scab" takes. The process recalls the majestic lines of the Spanish dramatist—there always is someone more wretched than the wretch who lives on the herbs he plucks along the road, someone behind him who picks up the dry leaves which he casts away. Such is the status of the "Scab"—even more wretched than the striker he replaces. Obviously, the promotion of scabbery is the promotion of wretchedness. Poverty is a breeder of disease. The Pindar of capitalism who exalts the heroism of the "Scab" is a plentiful promoter of public ill-health

Mr. John Mitchell, at the investigation of the great coal miners' strike of 1902, stoutly resented being considered opposed to child labor. On the contrary, he went on record as favoring the system. "Child Labor" is a term big with meaning, and the meaning is ominous to public health. When the child is taken to the factory or mine he (there are she's also) is taken from the playground and from school. He is crippled physically, he is dwarfed mentally. The report, made this year to the Federal Senate, contains a pregnant bit of information concerning the large percentage of working children who "graduate from the shop into the penitentiary." Nor is this all. The presence of the child in the factory or mine is the symptom of parental poverty; it is a result of parental poverty. This result, as most results, reacts back upon its cause, and intensifies it. Leaving aside the immorality of shutting one's eyes to an original iniquity and then justifying its result as a "necessity": leaving aside the immorality of extenuating child-labor upon the score of its alleviating its cause, the parental poverty of the adult wealth-producers in the mines;—leaving that aside, child-labor intensifies the parental poverty that makes the thing compulsory. Thus an endless chain is established poverty-ward. Capitalism impoverishes the parent wage-slave, the poverty of the parent wage-slave drives the child into the mill and mine; the low wages of the working child depress the already scanty earnings of the parent, and so on, "life without end," to the greater glory of—what? Surely not of "Public Health"! The "sturdy patriot," as Mr. Mitchell has been called by the class that profit by child labor, who "firmly sets his face against the Socialist rant" respecting child labor, is a practical cultivator of public ill-health.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is the head possessor of a chain of establishments in the valley of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers that may be justly termed hot-beds of disease. The thousands upon thousands of men there employed are crowded into workshops where, even if their occupation did not militate against health, would be too narrow for health-promoting conditions. As it is, the dust and heat in which the men are forced to earn a living undermine their constitution, sap their vitality and breed diseases too numerous to mention. The discanter on the "Triumphant Democracy," whereby such "institutions" are made a cult of, to be worshipped as monuments of civilization, is a mighty flooder of the land with public ill-health.

I could in this way go down the list of your officers and, without exception, point a moral, or adorn a tale, with their names on the sort of "Public Health" that their lack of Knowledge practically promotes, whatever else their heart may sentimentally pant after. For every death by typhoid fever, tuberculosis, the bubonic plague, or any of the other diseases that the organization, captained by the Eliots, Mitchells and Carnegies is up in arms against, may perchance prevent, the Eliot-Mitchell-Carnegie lack of knowledge promotes, incites and spreads a score of other deaths, to say nothing of scores of other diseases that shorten life, or make its duration an almost continuous wail.

While in full sympathy with the ultimate purpose of your organization—the promotion of Public Health—its methods are too utterly at variance with scientific methods of social hygiene for me to join in. With this knowledge, whatever time I were to devote to your organization could only contribute towards defeating its heart-born aims—indirectly, by contributing to draw the public mind away from the real source of public ill-health; directly, by contributing to turn away efforts now directed towards the root of the evil, the capitalist system of society.

Very sincerely yours,
Daniel De Leon.

AS TO HAYWOOD

BREAKS ICE OF SILENCE IN DENVER IN FAVOR OF REACTION.

Repudiates Action of International Congress of Stuttgart on Immigration—Adopts the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. Attitude Towards the Japanese Proletariat—Prepares for Lecturing Tour in Favor of Socialist Party Preparatorily to His Presidential Nomination.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 2.—Enclosed is a clipping from the "Denver Post" of October 31st. As the revolutionary wage slaves of America are on the qui-vive to learn the attitude of Wm. D. Haywood on the political and industrial movement of the working class, the clipping will be of interest. When read and digested in conjunction with simultaneous events the conclusion is inevitable that Haywood has been greatly overestimated, and none would have been deceived so long, if he had been at liberty, and had not occupied a pedestal due to occurrences in his career:—1st, as one of those who formed the revolutionary I. W. W. and acted as chairman at the first convention; 2nd, his kidnapping and trial at Boise.

Haywood's detention in Boise kept him in the limelight and yet gave him an excuse to keep from active participation in the revolutionary movement of the I. W. W. Since his acquittal, he has been as silent as the grave, the revolutionary Socialists have been restless and were chafing at his silence as to his position on the I. W. W., and at his bourgeois remarks, as shown in the columns of The People by correspondents from Milwaukee and Toronto. Many were the excuses made by his admirers; quickly they flew to his defence when assailed by revolutionists who criticized his silence, but at last the silence is broken and with it vanish the hopes of the working class, that he, Haywood, was the star to which the wage slaves of America could look, to guide them on their way to emancipation.

Yes, the tomb-like silence is broken, and Haywood stands exposed as an enemy of the movement of the working class, stands exposed as the advocate of "backward races" idea, stands exposed as an advocate of A. F. of L. disruption of the working class by advocating the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese and Hindoos. How have the mighty fallen!

The following facts are the premises from which the above conclusions flow:

The undersigned called upon Haywood at his home on October 4, to congratulate him on his acquittal. The writer did not question him on his attitude on the I. W. W. Being of the belief that Haywood was a revolutionist, and bearing in mind in fact that there is a limit to the privileges and courtesy extended to an invited guest, the writer refrained from using any language which would be resented as too familiar. However, the writer was not devoid of a thirst for knowledge, and asked the following questions:

"Is it a fact that you have been offered the Presidential nomination on the Socialist Party ticket?"

Answer, "I have been approached, but not officially."

"Will you accept it?"

"I don't know whether I will or not; I haven't made up my mind, but I will if I think it is to the best interests of the working class."

With that evasive answer the writer had perforce to be content.

(Continued on page 3.)

PHILA. ALL AWAKE

"SLEEPY CITY" ROUSED BY S. L. P. AND I. W. W. SPEAKERS.

Excellent Socialist Labor Party Meetings on City Hall Plaza—Opposition S. P. Meeting Shrivels up and Blows Away—Brass Workers and Metal Workers Eagerly Embrace Industrial Unionism.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—A few words from this sleepy town may not be amiss. The S. L. P. agitation has been carried on with ever-increasing success, and the I. W. W. has picked up amazingly.

On Sunday, October 20th, the Brass Workers were called to a mass meeting by the organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. The object of this meeting was evidently to interpose an obstacle to the advance which had been made among the brass workers by the I. W. W. The management gave it out that a fair hearing would be given to the cause of industrial unionism, but at the last minute they balked and refused to let our speakers be heard.

This conduct aroused the indignation of the brass workers, so they decided to hold another meeting on Thursday, October 24th, at which any one who wished to present his views on the subject could be heard. The meeting was held, and as we were invited our speakers were on hand. You may judge of our surprise and delight when, just before the meeting opened, who should walk in but Rudolph Katz, organizer and G. E. B. member of the I. W. W.

The chairman, a fine-looking, intelligent young man of the brass workers' local, called the meeting to order and stated the object of the meeting.

The audience insisted on Rudolph Katz leading off, and so he begun to speak. It would be useless for me to

(Continued on page 3.)

THE ELECTIONS

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY RETURNS IN THE RECENT SKIRMISH WITH CAPITAL—PARTY GAINS IN NEW YORK.

The following are the complete police returns of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist party vote in New York City, as compared with the vote of both parties for 1906. In all three boroughs both parties gained.

Vote In New York County.

	—S. L. P.—		—S. P.—	
A. D.	1907	1906	1907	1906
1st	23	9	62	43
2nd	31	21	454	307
3rd	37	58	163	136
4th	58	56	532	331
5th	29	26	97	94
6th	116	115	480	356
7th	30	42	92	97
8th	63	45	769	452
9th	27	34	183	155
10th	86	65	543	453
11th	39	24	249	160
12th	63	51	278	236
13th	12	18	164	71
14th	47	48	164	148
15th	17	18	56	54
16th	27	27	234	247
17th	22	25	128	106
18th	71	49	395	315
19th	21	26	194	259
20th	74	80	692	536
21st	31	19	281	111
22nd	69	64	819	766
23rd	29	26	213	137
24th	45	66	499	400
25th	30	37	110	79
26th	44	57	518	298
27th	14	17	60	48
28th	82	45	224	140
29th	18	22	106	81
30th	89	58	370	283
31st	32	22	198	110
32nd	109	131	640	411
33rd	81	72	615	466
34th	58	122	506	302
35th	52	55	387	289
Total	1,676	1,650	11,412	8,477

Vote In Kings County.

	—S. L. P.—		—S. P.—	
A. D.	1907	1906	1907	1906
1st	16	18	76	55
2nd	32	26	60	49
3rd	15	19	73	80
4th	45	34	148	111
5th	36	26	122	79
6th	39	56	341	260
7th	20	31	97	94
8th	24	26	80	71
9th	40	40	195	110
10th	19	10	71	55
11th	14	16	63	48
12th	30	16	140	94
13th	31	34	323	179
14th	37	38	136	90
15th	23	21	160	159
16th	38	19	177	86
17th	25	13	77	54
18th	22	13	125	72
19th	51	43	560	519
20th	56	32	464	411
21st	79	49	478	355
22nd	95	65	740	437
23rd	85	72	638	403
Total	872	717	5,344	3,871

THE VOTE IN NEW JERSEY.

Newark, N. J., November 6.—The vote for John C. Butterworth, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, is goven as 329 in Essex County, and for Krafft, the Socialist party candidate, the vote is given as 1,326, in the county. In 1904 the S. P. polled in Essex 2,479 votes.

MASSACHUSETTS VOTE.

New Bedford, Mass., November 6.—The returns from yesterday's elections here show substantial gains on every hand for the Socialist Labor Party. The vote was:

For overnor: Brennan, S. L. P., 134; Brown, S. P., 157.

Lieutenant Governor: Hoar, S. L. P., 164; Lawrence, S. P., 153.

Secretary of State: Reimer, S. L. P., 133; Hall, S. P., 253.

Treasurer: Barnes, S. L. P., 212; Hitchcock, S. P., 178.

Auditor: Claudino, S. L. P., 373; Hall, S. P., 186.

Last year's vote for Governor was: Carroll, S. L. P., 109; Carey, S. P., 144.

Milford, Mass., Nov. 6.—The vote for Governor here was: Brennan, S. L. P., 30; Brown, S. P., 27.

Last year the S. L. P. got 35 votes and the S. P. 24.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 6.—T. F. Brennan, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 93 votes here.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 6.—The vote for Governor here resulted as follows: S. L. P., 73; last year, 96. The S. P. got 312; last year, 505.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 6.—Brennan, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 3 votes here. Brown, S. P., got 5. The rest of the ticket ran as follows:

Lieutenant Governor: S. L. P., 3; S. P., 3. Secretary of State: S. L. P., 4; S. P., 4. Treasurer: S. L. P., 3; S. P., 3. Auditor: S. L. P., 5; S. P., 3. Attorney-General: S. L. P., 3; S. P., 4.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

MORE LIGHT ON THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST FAILURE, ITS CAUSES AND MOMENTOUS RESULTS.

VI.

THE PRESS—HOW IT HANDLED THE PANIC.

The capitalist press lied about the effects of the panic from the very beginning. When the situation became acute a tip was sent from Morgan's office that he would have a representative at the Metropolitan Club (the Millionaires' Club) to talk over the situation with the editors, looking to an understanding as to the correct attitude for them to take.

Immediately the cables began to sizzle. Pulitzer was abroad and left at once for this side. James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, also abroad, cabled "Tom" Hamilton, editor during Bennett's absence, to aid through the Herald's columns in restoring confidence. Even W. R. Hearst, the "labor leader," got busy in the campaign of manufacturing "confidence" lies.

The Sun, Tribune, Press and, in short, every capitalist paper in every language, including the War Cry, "took a hopeful view of the situation." The facts bearing out the opposite view did not carry any weight.

The campaign being agreed upon, it was in order first that John D. Rockefeller, Morgan, Harriman, Stillman, "Holy John" Wanamaker, Archbishop Farley, Bishops Potter and Greer, Bishop O'Donnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Burgess of Long Island and even old hoary headed General Booth gave out interviews in which they said:

"Hoarding is a crime."

"Savings Banks are a good investment."

"Stewardship is being well looked after."

"Be calm."

"Don't be foolish enough to take funds home; you may lose them," etc.

The campaign is still on. They are lying their heads off about conditions now prevailing through the country. It's amusing to see on one page an article telling how Morgan and the Clearing House has restored things to the normal, and the very next column refers to the laying off of from 6,000 to 8,000 men by the Harriman roads, almost an equal number by the Rock Island, and Wednesday Wall street was full of rumors that the Pennsylvania was about to discharge 20,000 men and despite official denials the shares of that company touched on Thursday the lowest figure for many years.

The tape always tells the story. The big men having advance news they invariably take advantage of it in the stock market. Besides the above, as this is being written, word comes to Wall street that hundreds of working

(Continued on page 5)

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

BY MICHAEL H. SHAYNIN, OF ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

With the close of the football season something heavy fell out of the students' life and it is almost cruel on the part of the authorities not to provide us with some means by which we could continue to enjoy ourselves a few months longer. Our "surplus enthusiasm" must now look for new channels of activity, and the authorities are not slow to point them out. A few years ago President Eliot, of Harvard, in a public address, reviewing the trade-union movement of the country let drop the now famous, though not very elegant, phrase *"The scab is a hero."* Whatever else the student body may be lacking, heroes we always have a-plenty, and to convince the world of their heroism the students of Yale scabbed on the street car men and truckmen during the big New Haven strike, and the Columbia students followed the "heroic" example of their New Haven colleagues by scabbing on the New York subway and traction men who, earning their bread in the sweat of their brow, could no longer submit to the cruel treatment of the management and were compelled to strike. Cases like this could be multiplied, but to establish the "heroic" nature of the student body these two will suffice. Who knows but we may yet witness the inspiring spectacle of an "Intercollegiate Scab Association" with those who favor such heroism as honorary members?

Brutal in its enjoyment and heroic in breaking up attempts of workingmen to better their conditions, the student body is called upon on Election Day to take advantage of the opportunities offered to citizens in a politically free country. The right to vote, to have a voice in the management of the city, state and nation, was not lightly won. The Fathers of this country fought and died for it, just as at present the realm of the White Czar is red with rivers of the blood of his best subjects, fighting for the very rights we are enjoying here. One would think that what the fathers have won so nobly, the sons will dearly cherish. Do they? Let the "Illini" tell us, reporting the spring election of 1906:

> "From 7 A. M. until 4 P. M. carriages were at the service of the students, solicitors displayed cigars freely and accosted each student who tried to leave the campus at Green street. Ten or twelve well-known fraternity men succeeding in holding down the corner all day. The same corrupt methods used heretofore were employed yesterday. Men were stopped and asked to vote whether they were eligible or not. When told by one man that he did not live in the town and that he thought himself ineligible, a certain solicitor made the remark, 'Oh, that's all right, I'll see that you are sworn in.' No effort was made on anyone's part to stop this practice. If the student was willing he was given a cigar, taken to the polls, and driven back to his home.
>
> "It has been the policy of the 'Illini' to attempt to disparage the random voting of the students, which we believe to be illegal in most cases. We are therefore glad to learn of the low student vote. Yet we cannot help but believe that there was a good deal of illegal work. It is an actual fact that students were accosted and voted without regard to eligibility. Why this sort of practice is tolerated by the authorities is a puzzling question. Why students allow themselves to commit such acts is another question. Why a student body which is strongly republican in sentiment should cast the heavy vote for a democrat is also still to be solved. If the student vote has been lowered in this election, we earnestly hope for still further decrease in the future."

Rights and privileges carry with them responsibilities, and what men cannot properly use, they lose. How perfectly these well-known fraternity men imitate the political heelers who on Election Day act as "pullers-in." With a cheap election cigar in one corner of his mouth and "the smile that won't come off" in the other, he promises to "fix you up," if you'll do him "the favor" of voting for his "friend." That these hero-citizens should be well-known fraternity men is not surprising. The fraternities with their mysterious secrets and open follies cannot help but breed such heroes. The poet who on Election Day wrote

"To-day shall simple manhood try
The strength of gold and land;
The wide world has not wealth to buy
The power in my right hand!"

sung in vain for these fraternity men and those who accommodate them. If an investigation could be made and the reasons found why at the last election the Chicago students were so enthusiastic for the "Independence League," a Hearst organization, and the students of Columbia so strenuously supported Hughes, a Republican, and above all, if some light could be thrown on that memorable national campaign, when, under the leadership of the late Senator Mark Hanna, students' club grew up over night, like mushrooms after rain, all shouting for "sound money," no doubt the fact would be established that "sound money" among the American students is an argument that cannot be beat. Thus young men to whom the country looks for to help solve the puzzling problems of the time are selling their moral birthright for a mess of pottage.

There are still other activities which some students "enthusiastically" pursue. The stealing of books from University libraries has reached such alarming proportions that the authorities of some colleges have been forced to prohibit the admittance of students to the book stock. In these institutions a special permit from the instructor must be shown before the student is admitted. Stealing, however, is not limited to books alone. The laboratories and private dwellings must be closely watched. No sooner does the "Illini" begin its publication when numerous "Lost" ads. are found in the paper, while the "Found" ads. are almost lost. The carelessness of our youth is beginning to surprise the reader, when ads. like these begin to appear:

> "PERSONAL—If the party who is known to have taken two twenty dollar bills from card case which was lying on show case in a certain jewelry store, will return or send by messenger full amount to this store before Saturday, Nov. 10, no questions will be asked and no prosecution will be begun, if money is received before that date."
>
> "PERSONAL—If the party who is known to have taken $3.50 from locker 225 N. W. cor. gym., on Tuesday A. M. (between 11 and 12), will return same at once to "B" 209 East Green, Champaign, no questions will be asked; otherwise, prosecution will follow at once."
>
> "NOTICE—$5 reward for the return of the violin taken from back porch of 506 E. Green; no questions will be asked."

The mystery is solved. Brutality and lack of moral stamina always breed crime.

Commenting upon the stealing going on in the Illinois University, which is more numerous than we can conveniently tolerate, "The Illini" editorially remarks that "while there are cases where men committing a crime may be pitied, 'The Illini' feels nothing but contempt for petty thievery." "The Illini" is right. In our days of large thievery, the largest ever known in this or any other country, petty thievery is beneath contempt. But "The Illini" is ignoring the fact that it has to do with young men whose characters are just now being formed and that it takes time to develop. The Depews, the Platts, the Clarks, the McCalls, the Hydes, the McCurdys and the legions of large thieves too numerous to mention who for the last few years have been exposed, began their careers with petty thievery and have grown fat enough to land in the Senate. The prospect for the young generation is by no means so bad.

It is hardly worth while to enumerate other activities of the student body. Rev. S. E. Fisher, who last October criticised the social life of the students, touching among other things on the liquor habit, was effectively answered by Dr. G. C. Moor. Dr. Moor referred Rev. Fisher to the trip the regiment made to the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, and stated "that for two days and two nights the students were at St. Louis and during that time not a student became intoxicated"—(Illini). When young men of university training can remain sober for two whole days and two whole nights their habits, we must admit, are above reproach.

But the first semester is fast drawing to an end and after the "touchdown" on the field and the "touch-up" somewhere else, we think it time to "tackle' our studies. But, alas! How little of that "surplus enthusiasm" is left in us! "Courageous" on the field in killing each other and "heroic" in breaking strikes, we become moral cowards in the class-room. The days of reckoning—the finals—are upon us, and to avoid a "flunk" we must resort to the gentle art of "cribbing." Often cheating the instructor, sometimes cheating our neighbor, and always cheating ourselves, are daily occurrenses of present-day college life.

It is worse than folly for grown-up men to play the trick the ostrich is so fond of indulging in. The latter buries his head in the sand, thinking that nobody will see him, when his body reveals his identity. Nor is it a compliment to our intelligence to follow the ostrich in his trick. If the facts presented are true—and they are undeniable—to discuss them and to find the causes of these effects can do nothing but good.

Publicity, some say, is a cure of evil. The press of the country from time to time touches upon this or that phase of college life and our gray-haired editors, viewing with alarm the degeneracy of our youth, point with pride to the "good old days" when hearts were kinder and habits cleaner. But it is too late. A river flows not backward. Pathetic as their cry may be, it is the voice of the past. We couldn't prevent the march of civilization, if we would like to, nor would we like to prevent it, if we could. Our hopes lie not in the "good days" of the past, but in the better days of the future. What, then, are the causes of the brutality, cheating, stealing, lack of principle, dignity and other manifestations of the college youth? If the students would fall into our temples of learning from the skies, we would look to heaven for an answer; but they gather into the colleges from every nook and corner of the land. It is, therefore, to the conditions existing in the nooks and corners the students come from that we must turn our eyes. But before we examine the conditions of to-day, let us find out how these conditions have developed.

> "The early inhabitants of this country knew not the factory, mill nor mine. They subsisted by means of agriculture and home industry. They raised their own food and raw material on the land, and, at their own fireside, or in little outhouses built expressly for the purpose, spun and wove their own yarn and cloth, and otherwise created use values, or articles for their own consumption, bartering only the surplus for the manufactured products of Great Britain, or selling it for such currency as was to be had at the time. Later, in towns and cities, especially in those on the seaboard having considerable shipping and commerce, handicraft, distinct and separate from farming and home production, sprung up in shops. In the years 1790-1800 another marked advance was made; then was inaugurated modern machine and factory industry. This system has continued to the present time, developing through the various forms of co-partner, corporate and trust ownership, which it necessitated, into great proportions, with the result that we now have what has very aptly been called 'the integralization of Capital.'" (Prof. Richard T. Ely, "Evolution of Industrial Society.")
>
> "Integralization means the unification of all the great combinations of capital into one co-operative whole. The essence of Integralization is inter-ownership and the inter-representation based thereon. Integralization expresses itself through bank groupings and on boards of directors. By and through these agencies all trust interests are united and conserved, and the complete control of the most important—the strategic features of the capital of the country—its sources of raw supply, means of manufacture, transportation, distribution and exchange—passes directly in the hands of a few, known as the ultra-financiers, the plutocracy. From individual production and independence to integralized industry and plutocratic domination—such has been our industrial, political and social history.
>
> "The transformation of the American people from a state of individual independence to one of domination by a financial plutocracy, is primarily caused by changes in the methods of producing and distributing the things which man needs to shelter, clothe and feed himself—by the division of labor and the invention of machinery. These compelled the development of social instead of individual forms of industry and competition, and capitalist instead of social forms of expropriation and property. Thus there evolved, on the one hand, the concentration of capital and the capitalist class; on the other, the organization of large co-operative labor, in place of individual effort; first in a technical, next in a protective, and, finally in a constructive, emancipatory sense; in brief, the working class and Socialism. The development of these two antagonistic, yet converging tendencies and classes, is the hub of the whole social problem of modern times. Around it all else revolves. From it radiates the many questions of the age that are bound up in the nation's deep-seated unrest."

Thus Ebert introduces his interesting and highly instructive essay, "American Industrial Evolution." Let us review the changes which have taken place since the "good old days," and note how these changes affected the political, social and moral life of the nation.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

AS TO POLITICS

A BRILLIANT REVIEW OF THE PAMPHLET OF THAT NAME.

Jersey City, N. J.—The capitalist politicians of America are the most expert set of swindlers at what, from their standpoint, they well term the "game" of politics. We have had for a decade now the "big stick" brand of demagogue. The "big stick" and the "rough rider" in politics came as the logical demand of: Smash the Trusts! One feature of the closing decade has been the number of "friends of the people" who have given forth utterances that outradicaled even the Socialist Party ranter. In Cleveland "three-cent" Tom L. Johnson, one of the traction magnates of the country, is the "people's champion" against the "oppressions" of the local traction company; in Toledo, Mayor Brand Whitlock, worthy successor to "Golden Rule Jones," is another mouthing radical; and in Jersey City there is Mayor Mark M. Fagan, who, if his friends are to be believed, has remodelled the city and made everybody happy —except the "powers that prey." Then there is Folk of Missouri, and others "too numerous to mention," as the editors say.

"You can't fool all of the people all of the time" is a truism, and there are signs that many voters are getting tired of the ranting radicalism of the day. The capitalist politicians are aware of this and there is evidence that the future politician is to be a "more dignified statesman" than the "muck rakers" who "appeal to prejudice." Governor Hughes, the cool, calm, deliberative, reasoning, unimpassioned, "by and before the law," etc., etc., sophist and juggler of new terms, points to the try-out of a new style of demagogue.

The people have had the Immediate Successes of these Johnson, Fagan, et al movements, and, nothing coming of them, the "radicalism" is passing. Socialist Party officialdom think they see in this approaching change in sentiment opportunities favorable to themselves. They think that by dangling before the noses of confiding workmen their brand of bait, also of the Immediate Success order, they will be swept into office, or that they will at least roll up a big vote. They are doomed to disappointment. If the bulk of the voters drop "radicalism" it means that they return to "safe and sane politics," and such a movement would mean that some of the Socialist Party vote would also become "safe and sane." The Socialist Party is caught in a cleft stick: on the one hand the spread of radicalism in the older parties with its greater chance of Immediate Success cuts into the S. P. vote, and the return to "sanity" also affects the S. P. vote.

But there is another and more important factor at work upon the Socialist party vote. Many honest men who were deluded into joining that party are learning that the Socialist Revolution cannot be smuggled in through the back door; that the enemy cannot be taken by surprise. They are tired of the "big vote" talk, just as others are tired of the "big stick" talk, and for the same reason: neither have been productive of anything worth while. They begin to see that simply wanting Socialism does not bring it about.

It is otherwise with the Socialist Labor Party which now as ever is building, not for the Immediate Success, which spells log-rolling, but for the Social Revolution, as it has since 1890. And the Socialist Labor Party itself has recently closed an epoch in its history, an epoch in the history of the Socialist movement in America. The milestone that marks this development is the pamphlet "As to Politics," recently published by the New York Labor News.

In order to appreciate the timeliness and importance of this, it is well to consider what has ever been the fundamental tenet of the Socialist Labor Party. There is no shadow of doubt that the great and historic mission of the Socialist Labor Party has been and is the development of the: How to bring about Socialism: the tactics necessary to be pursued by Socialists who would see their principles crystalized into tangible things. The theory of Socialism is not hard to grasp; with a little study its principles can be comprehended by the man of ordinary intelligence. What then is to prevent the speedy acceptance and establishment of Socialism This: the popular mind has become affected with the prevailing chicanery of capitalism: its skinning, its double-dealing, its "short-cuts" to "success," its dictum that every man has his price, its flaunting of the flag and religion in playing its confidence game of swindle, all these and many more characteristics of the same nature have sapped the mental virility of the people until it has become one of the duties of the Socialist Labor Party to first uproot the mental tangled undergrowth and clear the way for the Revolution by inculcating firmness of purpose and correctness of method.

"Might is Right," says the old proverb; it is a truism well realized by the S. L. P. that Right without the Might to back it up will never gain possession of the means of production. Ruling classes do not abdicate—they have to be kicked down and out. The capitalist class is the ruling class politically and industrially because it holds as its private property the means of production upon which human life depends. It is the possession of the machinery of production which we are after, and it has been the historic mission of the Socialist Labor Party to organize the Might of the working class that it could enforce its Right to the means of life. When in past times we "bored from within" the pure and simple craft union it was, no matter how mistakenly, in pursuit of that great and fundamental principle of tactics: that the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by itself. "Boring from within" was found to be futile. The labor lieutenants of the capitalist class held the reins in the pure and simple craft union. The Socialist Labor Party's endeavor to keep the old style unions straight and render them fit for the work of organizing the proletariat economically was fought tooth and nail. The Party exposed the labor fakirs and tried to educate the rank and file, but as the latter were in the clutches of the jobs-dispensing brokers of capitalism, failure followed our efforts. Then came the raising of the standard of revolt, the organizing of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The fight with the fakirs became hotter than ever, and how, under it, men who called themselves Socialists caved in and succumbed to the A. F. of L., the history of 1899 and following years attests. Those who had been worsted by pure and simple craft unionists became pure and simple political Socialists in theory, having "nothing to do" with that economic force by which alone the Socialist programme can be realized. Having nothing to do, we say, with the economic force—yes, that was their thoughtt and hope, but eventually they became and remain to this day the candle bearers of labor fakirdom.

The Socialist Labor Party continued firmly and clearly on its course. This was not without sacrifices individually and as an organization, but great has been our rejoicing that at last there is in the economic field the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization that unflinchingly upholds the standard of the Revolution and standing squarely upon all that this implies. Since '99 there have been growing times indeed to the S. L. P. men!

As before stated, the pamphlet, "As to Politics," is a milestone in our history. Some of the old-time stalwarts thought that with the I. W. W. organized, the Socialist Labor Party's task was done. They saw in the I. W. W. the beginning of the Socialist Republic whereas it is but the foundation upon which it may be built. The contents of the pamphlet is a discussion that was carried on in the columns of The People during the four months from November, 1906, to February, 1907. The discussion was carried on upon a high plane, free from animosity, and has been of great benefit to all Socialists as a treatise upon the correct tactics whereby the goal of Socialism may be reached.

Of all the arguments advanced by those who held that the I. W. W. was all-sufficient, none answered the question put by the editor of The People: "How do you expect to recruit and organize your industrial army if you begin by rejecting the peaceful method of solving the Social Question, to wit, the political method?"

The ignoring of the political method comes from the old pure and simple union training on the one hand, and the known impotence of pure and simple political Socialism on the other. "Why can't we agitate and organize for our I W. W. just as well as the S. L. P. can for its agitation?" seemed a natural question. Nobody interferes with pure and simple union agitation. Of course not. Pure and simple union agitation begins with the declaration that the capitalist and laborer are brothers and winds up by turning over brother labor to the tender mercies of brother capitalist. But when you organize the workers to take and hold that which they produce by their labor it is something quite different. The editor of The People points out that economic changes are preceded by political agitation, that political action is the civilized method of ascertaining numbers for or against. Before the adoption of this method of social debate men fought it out and argued after. Now they argue first, and if the defeated resort to force, then the matter has to be fought out.

The history of the country furnishes several illustrations of the correctness of the theory that a revolutionary Socialist economic organization can not, dare not, abandon the civilized method afforded by political agitation. Let us take the work of the Abolitionists as an instance. The Wendel Phillipses and the Garrisons carried on the political agitation that produced the mental revolution that brought about the election of Lincoln. The John Browns were impatient of the methods of civilization. The law of the land recognized the right of property in black human flesh. John Brown would ignore that law. To him it was wrong, and as far as in him individually it lay he would right it by resorting to force to free the slaves. John Brown's fate we know, and while his name and fate afterward became the inspiration of a soul-stirring march, yet, had there been only the methods of John Brown—though he had been multiplied a hundred-fold—and none of the methods of the Phillipses and Garrisons the result would have been the hanging of the Browns as outlaws, conspirators, at best rebels. John Brown desired the freedom of the slave, no doubt of that, but his tactics defeated his desires. It took the organized MIGHT of the North to free the slaves, and this organized might was brought into play as the result of political agitation.

Likewise with Socialism. No more than John Brown could by seizing one or two slaves overthrow slavery can Socialist unionism, even if foolish enough to try it, take and hold that which it produces in a single shop, or even industry. Socialism cannot be inaugurated piecemeal or in spots. It must be a widespread national movement, and only by public—i. e., political agitation, can it be made so. The voters must be ready to vote out capitalism before they take and hold. Not that it should be thought that voting necessarily ends it, and that capitalism there and then steps down and out. The vote will be a sort of Declaration of Independence thrown down to the capitalist class and when it is thrown down we must be prepared to make it good—by being so organized that whether the fiat of our ballot is obeyed or defied we are in any event prepared to enter into possession of our own.

The principles of the movement are of vital importance; not less important are the tactics of the movement—the How? of its realization. The correct methods are well set forth in this "As to Politics" pamphlet: the revolutionary movement cannot ignore the methods of civilization for extending its propaganda, these methods are based upon the political agitation. In other words, by the political method we submit the question, "Who shall control industry?" to the popular verdict and strive to make that verdict our own. Ignoring the civilized method nothing would be left for us but to walk into each individual shop and factory and say, "Here, you get out; we propose to take and hold these means of production!" The people not having been welded into a moral and physical force through a widespread, open and above-board agitation, the fate of John Brown would be the fate of such "intruders." The stalwarts of the Industrial Workers of the World, realizing that no John Brown can emancipate the workers, wisely left in the Preamble that clause that holds that the working class must unite on the political field of agitation as well as on the economic field where we are to take and hold the fruits that will result from the political agitation or education. Hence the work of the Socialist Labor Party is not finished. Despite the grandeur of the Party's historic past we may say that its real work has just begun. Now that Revolutionary Unionism is here we must prepare the way for it by agitation through our press and literature and upon the hustings. "On with that work!" is the slogan of the militant Socialist.

Jerseyman.

Who will dare deny that Capital and Labor, or, to put it accurately, the Capitalist Class and the Working Class, are brothers, Siamese Twins, as we are often told? The test of the original Siamese Twins' intimate relationship was that the pain which afflicted the one immediately was felt by the other. The panic has so severely hit the capitalist class that this years' receipts at the horse show have fallen off amazingly, and the echo of the panic's work is instantly felt by Twin Brother Labor who is simultaneously being laid off by the scores of thousands. It was never recorded that when one of the original Siamese Twins was tickled the other laughed. It therefore does not follow that, because Labor remains in poverty when the capitalist is prosperous, the two are not also Siamese Twins. The Siamese Twinship of Capital and Labor is a "limited company" sort of an affair. It is limited to suffering—with Labor dutifully attending to most of that part of the brotherly partnership office.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head will shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. second and fourth regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterwortr, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

ART AND THE WORKINGMAN

ONE OF THE MOST ENGAGING ASPECTS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

From the German of E. Pernestorfer in "Der Kampf," translated for The People, by G. Ollendorf.

So much is the esthetic want part of human nature that in comparatively low stages of human society it develops activity. As far back as we can follow human history, there always have been artists. And they not only created, following a natural impulse, but also to satisfy a contemporaneous artistic want—they filled social requirements. That which especially strikes us in primitive art, in those often uncouth, to us childish appearing first attempts in all arts, is the close connection with life, with its needs and wants, its joys and sorrows. And the closer we look, the more disappears the feeling of superiority, the feeling "How far have we really advanced"; and that which at first appeared to us uncouth and childish, we learn to admire as genial and first steps upon the road to the greatest heights of humanity. In face of the discord of our present life, this unity of life of primitive humanity looms up like a lost ideal that only in a far higher phase of development we may regain.

The discord of our life is a result of the economic development. In the primitive, communistic state of humanity the conditions of life are the same for all the members of the tribe. This does not necessarily lead to an equality of individuals, but to an automatic drafting into the service of the community of the different faculties and accomplishments of the individuals.

With the disappearance of this primitive state of humanity, with the birth of classes, the tearing asunder of the unity of life begins. The place of tribes is taken by peoples and states, states of peoples, and peoples of states. And these new formations do not consist of an economic and industrial unity, the equality of the conditions of life disappear in them. Soon there are possessors and dispossessed, rulers and ruled. Those in exclusive or almost exclusive possession of the most important means of production at the time, develop intellectually according to their necessities, and as they are not at all, or very little, concerned as to how they regulate their material life, so also do they feel no solicitude as to the developments of the intellectual life. And thus we see on the one side the gradual growth of high civilizations, while, on the other side, intellectual development is in a state of stagnation. This is not changed by the fact that again and again numerous individuals, divinely blessed artists, arise from among the ruled classes. As soon as they, often after exacting and undoubtedly obstructive and harmful struggles, have elevated themselves, they enter the upper classes and often lose every connection with the class from which they sprang.

In view of the history of the last fifty years it may be safely asserted that only modern Socialism has brought about the recognition of the above mentioned connections and that only the appearance of the internationally organized proletariat has put the hope in the world that the present system of society of civilized humanity is not the last word of wisdom.

The modern proletariat of every nation sees itself excluded not alone from the enjoyment of the material possessions of this world. The more it develops, the keener and the more painfully in feels that this higher existence, conferred on us by art, is also a privilege of the possessing class. There is no longer a uniform life of society, either economically or intellectually. For the present, then, and justly so, the proletariat fights for an economically fit human existence. To concentrate upon this battle all its powers is its highest duty. "Live first and philosophize after," says the Roman proverb. But in this so commonplace battle for the stomach the greatest ideals of the world are contained. On this battle the proletariat raises its fighters for the way to intellectual development. If, in their hate and ignorance, our opponents were not so blind, they would recognize that all the hopes of civilization are the object of this battle.

An incontrovertible proof of this assertion lies in the desire for education and in the hunger for art of the proletariat. Both naturally show mainly only in its upper, most developed strata. But these grow stronger from year to year. Before all, those mentally advanced push towards the sources of knowledge. Free from the naive, traditional churchly belief, they now desire a scientific comprehension of the world. And they do not rest at that. They not alone want to learn how to think, they also want to see. Esthetic ambition heaves mightily. But to satisfy it is far more difficult than to allay the thirst for knowledge. This thirst moves towards a definite aim. With the Socialistically organized workingman, before all, it has for its object the true recognition of the condition of his class, i. e., to become acquainted with the principles of scientific Socialism. It cannot be pointed out too often and too emphatically that this knowledge is of first importance for the workingman. For this knowledge—at least for the present time—already makes him in a certain sense into a whole human being, that is, filled with a great object in life, to strive for which brings greatness and spiritedness into his only too miserable existence. The truer and stronger a man he is, the greater his mental progress will be. Has he taken hold of Socialism or has Socialism taken hold of him, it will lead him further and further in the intellectual life. For Socialism embraces all the large and small problems of our time and urges towards their solution. The organization of labor gives the opportunity to the individual to satisfy this thirst for knowledge and scientific comprehension. Here he finds lecture courses, libraries, etc. Wherever organizations are wanting in this respect, unceasing endeavors towards complete amelioration must take place.

Much more difficult it is, as mentioned before, to appease the awakening esthetic sentiment, most of all because it does not reveal itself so clearly and concisely and, furthermore, because at its first appearance it is misformed to a great extent. In the great masses of the proletariat art is not, as with primitive man, born in uncouth, naive form; it appears either in rigid traditional forms or it circulates the most commonplace productions of a bourgeois civilization. A sole exception to this is the genuine "Volkslied," where it still exists and the churchsong, where it is good. Probably the latter belongs more to unbending tradition in spite of all truly artistic value.

In this connection, it has probably not as yet been pointed out sufficiently that the continued existence of the churches very largely has its reason in the fact that they offer to the masses probably the only one, but certainly the most powerful satisfaction of the esthetic sentiment. This happily ineradicable sentiment, which really completes man as such, is in the masses and importunes for gratification. Unfortunately, this highest human sentiment has been led astray.

To the Socialist movement the problem of the esthetic education of the proletariat cannot be a matter of indifference. It is one of the greatest problems of humanity. No matter how the struggle keeps us Socialists at permanent attention, still our movement is too directly aimed at the perfection of humanity that we can neither pass nor slur this question.

In fact, Socialism as a revolutionary movement has never wanted the esthetic stimulus. Could we imagine this movement without our songs? In these poetry and music have triumphed. But here art has become a menial. What we strive for is far more—that is, the love of art for art's sake, as an expression of highest humanity. Not in the sense of certain super-moderns who would have an "Art for the artists," an art for the mere esthetic. At best, such art appears to us as an interesting, exotic hothouse product. The art which we desire shall be a concern of all, flowing from one blessed being into the veins of all. Then art and life will be one again. As art cannot exist without an appreciative people, so the latter will not be able to exist without it.

To guide to the enjoyment of true and great art is no small matter. In the centres of modern civilization there certainly are many ways to art and here the proletarian organizations in many cases have gone to work. Still only a proportionately small number has been able to be benefited and in the country the difficulties are almost insurmountable. What can be done in the great cities remains unattainable for the country for a long while. Vienna possesses lecturers of all kinds, picture galleries, opera houses and theatres. Here the organizations have done already a great deal, and besides the general existing possibilities for the enjoyment of art, made special arrangements. Amongst the latter the usual winter concerts for the sole benefit of organized labor and the all-year-round productions of the "Freie Volksbuehne" should be specially mentioned. In this sense the work is carried on here, perhaps benefiting the country towns by example.

But the work accomplished cannot satisfy us. The more we progress, the larger the number of proletarians grows, who desire, no matter how modestly, to participate in the development of art, the more the duty presses upon us, to aid the comrades also in this regard. There is a realm of art to conquer which is not too difficult for the proletarian—Poetry. No matter how modest the income, to the ambitious it is possible to-day to gradually acquire the best productions of the world's literature.

PHILA. ALL AWAKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

attempt to give any brief outline of his speech. I could not do it justice.

I have heard many men speak on industrial unionism. I never heard a better presentation of the question than Rudolph Katz made that night. Logic, reason, facts, no embellishment, no tricks of oratory—I did not believe that men could be so moved by a speech which made no pretence at any embellishments of any kind.

The audience followed him closely and responded to every point he made. It was good to see these new men so receptive. Katz did well, and when he was done there did not seem to be any other side to the question than the one he showed.

Campbell was called on next and he responded with a short and brilliant speech. Campbell is nothing if not fiery, and he did not disappoint on this occasion. His speech was logic, but logic at white heat.

Young did not want to speak, but the brass workers like Young. They seem to look upon him as their own and they would not hear of adjournment without his having spoken. So Young talked, and it was well worth while listening. He made a fine speech, short and to the point.

The S. L. P. held a good meeting Saturday night at Lancaster Ave. and Fortieth St., Campbell and Young as speakers, Flynn chairman. Sunday night the rain prevented a meeting, so we held one Tuesday night on the east plaza of the City Hall, Mullen chairman, Young, speaker.

The Socialist party men put up a platform near us again, as they did a week before, when Miss Flynn spoke. But they caught a Tartar this time. After Young had been speaking a short time the crowd all gathered around our banner and the S. P. men were left talking to empty space.

They "folded their tent (platform) like the Arab and as silently stole away." We made no reference to them whatever and avoided any attack on them, but having left the north plaza on account of an alleged interference with their work, and now finding that they were not content to let us speak in peace on the east plaza, it would be asking more than S. L. P. human nature is capable of to expect us to be sorry at their discomfiture.

We had a splendid crowd and Young made a very effective speech. We had a young Japanese with us, a fine intellectual young man, a good Socialist and a thorough S. L. P. man.

We will hold a meeting at Lansaster Ave. and Fortieth St. Saturday night next, and at the east plaza of the City Hall on Sunday night. If the people who boss the Socialist party can find any satisfaction in holding their meeting alongside of us they are welcome to go ahead and do so.

Last night we were invited to present Industrial Unionism to an organization of sheet metal workers. This organization, about 100 strong, is going to apply for an I. W. W. charter in a week or so.

Young and Campbell spoke to this body of men and they were listened to with close attention. The cause of industrial unionism was clearly and lucidly set forth. We received a vote of thanks and a cordial invitation to renew the meeting with our new friends in a short time again.

Secretary Agitation Committee.

THE GIFT OF GAB.

An Australian Professional Labor Politician Neatly Photographed.

In the following delicious language the Sydney, Australia, People exposes the frothy rant of one of its pure and simple political opponents:

"He made reference to certain articles in 'The People,' and assuming a virtue robed with dignity actually declared them—"scurrilous." We shuddered—but reflection brought composure. He admitted that in the past his pen had not been free from the vicious taint of personal abuse—and if necessity arose he'd resort to it again. Anyhow, the Federation was coming; already the ominous tramp of its ranging battalions mustering in the distance fell like thunderclaps upon the ear; onward, onward they come, fording seas, climbing perpendicular peaks that tower high in the heavens above. The organization standing apart would do so at its peril, for the sweeping force of the Federation would gather it up as a whirlwind and scatter it to the four corners of the earth a crushed helpless mass of nothingness. Our hearts withered within us, the blood in our veins froze into icicles, and a cold chilliness crept upon us. Our fate was decreed; our doom sealed. Woe unto us! Of course, this ain't exactly the reality, but it's thereabouts."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

RHODE ISLAND S.L.P.

Forces Governor Higgins to Take Back Water.

The "Providence Journal," in its issue of November 24, had the following to say on the agitation carried on by the S. L. P. in Providence:

About 450 adherents of the Socialist Labor party of this State assembled in Textile Hall, Olneyville, last evening to listen to the address on the principles of that party by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York, and also in anticipation that Gov. James H. Higgins would appear and answer the challenge which the members of the party sent to him last week.

Previous to the introductory of the principal speaker of the evening, David J. Moran, Chairman, arose and asked if the Governor or any member of the Democratic party was present to defend the allegations against them, it being charged that Gov. Higgins had declared that the Socialist Labor party's principles were hideous. As no one appeared Miss Flynn was presented and spoke in part as follows:

"As a member of the Socialist Labor party, I am here to explain on what principles it stands. I do not come to seek your votes at the coming election. If, on next Tuesday, you voted our ticket without knowing our principles we would not want you. We wish all who ally themselves with us to study and learn the principles of our movement. If any who are here to-night go away with the principles awakened, we feel that we have accomplished something.

"We are not trying to save society, but we come out and talk because we are members of the working class, and we know that we cannot do anything without your assistance. We believe that the one question that interests the workingman's home is how he is to obtain his bread and butter. Every act and deed is colored by how shall we get a living.

"The workingmen all over the country are being deluded by the reformers, who say that they will bust the trusts. This, though, is but a bait to catch your vote. Even though we did succeed in breaking the trusts, we would be brought back to those same conditions which we have passed through. We must put ourselves on a revolutionary basis and say we are going to overthrow those responsible for the present conditions. Labor is entitled to wealth, and we ask you to study the principles upon which we stand. Rest assured that there is no help for us unless we help ourselves. We want men who will stand by us and support us at every turn."

A FAKER NAILED

GLASS WORKERS' FALSE OFFICER REPUDIATED.

Simon Burns, of Pittsburg, Said to Have Contracted with Manufacturers to Furnish Scabs in Case Men Struck Against Scale He Drew Up for Bosses.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 3.—An international alliance for common defence between 60,000 American and Belgian glassworkers was effected in Cleveland yesterday by Arthur L. Faulkner, president of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, and Edmond Gilles, president of the Belgian Glass Workers' union.

A dramatic incident in connection with Gilles' conferences with Faulkner in Cleveland was Gilles' denunciation and repudiation of Simon Burns, the head of a labor organization in Pittsburg known as Knights of Labor assembly 300. Armed with what he said he considered proof of his alleged double dealing with the Belgian glass workers, Gilles bitterly arraigned Burns, who had been called to Cleveland, and all relations between them were severed.

Since early last summer the amalgamated glass men have been working on a wage scale for blowers, flatteners, straighteners and cutters, that would be satisfactory to the manufacturers. Following the Detroit convention of the union, the manufacturers met at Cedar Point and drew up a new scale. It is charged by amalgamated leaders that Burns himself wrote the scale and bound himself to furnish Belgians in case of a strike.

This scale provided for a wage reduction amounting in some instances to about 40 per cent.

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AS TO HAYWOOD.

(Continued from page 1.)

You will note in the clipping, he says, "If nomination is offered he will be obliged to accept."

Was it an oversight that he failed to inform the writer that the "Tenets of the Socialist Party" were of greater importance than "the best interests of the working class"?, or was it the fact, that knowing his questioner was a member of the I. W. W. and S. L. P., he knew such an excuse would be scorned, and therefore he chose to quiet any doubts as to his attitude, by saying that, "the best interests of the working class alone would decide"?

He admitted there was an element in the A. F. of L. and S. P. which was revolutionary, and would yet break away and join the revolutionists, this statement also carrying with it the admission that the S. P. was not revolutionary, and therefore cannot be a party of the working class. Yet he will accept the nomination of such a party "because he will be obliged to accept the nomination or break the code of ethics of the Socialist Party." What an excuse, especially after sneering (at the aforesaid interview) at the idea of "boring from within."

On Oct. 30th, Haywood addressed the members of the S. P. local in Denver at their headquarters on the necessity of organizing the working class on industrial lines for the purpose of securing their emancipation.

He then performed a somersault and exposed himself as a reactionist of the worst type. No more is he the revolutionist, for he stands revealed as "safe, sane and conservative."

Haywood said in part:

"I am about to say something with which many of you will not agree. I don't agree with the resolution on immigration which was adopted at the Stuttgart Congress," and, pointing to the motto of International Socialism which adorned the wall, "Workers of the World Unite," he exclaimed: "I don't believe in that, I never believed in that, it was written in an earlier time, and under the present conditions we will have to exclude Japanese, Chinese, and Hindoos from American soil as a menace to the American workingmen, and the only way we can help them is to keep them at home."—why did he not also add "Jews, Italians," etc.? He surely must mean them also. The same element which ojects to the Japs, considers Jews and Italians also "undesirable."

The revolutionary element present started in their seats. Were they dreaming or did their ears deceive them? No, indeed, 'twas the utterances of the idolized Haywood. Stunned, dumbfounded and heart-sore, they trudged homeward to meditate on the happenings of the week, for it had been an eventful week in Denver. Had we not Organizer Lewis of the S. P. in Denver, speaking on the soap box, and exclaiming "That the American wage slave scabbed it on the foreigners by producing cheaper, therefore securing the markets of the world, and compelling the foreigners to come to America to secure a job which had been taken away from him by the cheaper American worker"? Then there was Senator Tillman in our midst, telling us the Negro was "undesirable." But it capped the climax for an "undesirable citizen" to admit with tears in his eyes, that it was to the working class he owed his liberty, and in the next breath exclaiming that workingmen of Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo origin were a menace to the American wage-worker!

Is this how Haywood repays the sympahty and support of the International Socialist Movement? If the revolutionary Socialists had hopes of unity on the presidential campaign of 1908, with Haywood as the welding force, these hopes are for ever destroyed. No matter how great the necessity of a united front against the capitalist class, no matter how great the desire for unity, UNITY IS IMPOSSIBLE, with such a candidate, for the Socialist Labor Party cannot, dare not, depart from the principles of International Socialism.

Let the Socialist Party in the West with a Presidential candidate advocating Asiatic exclusion, and the "Backward race" advocate in the East, Morris Hillquit, hug each other for joy. Have they not found their twin souls, and are they therefore not the God-ordained running partners on the S. P. ticket? Send round the fiery cross; arouse the clansmen; seek ye the nooks and crannies; and bring forth our friend, the advocate of brotherly love, Samuel Gompers, that we may 'Defeat our enemies, and elect our friends'! Haste ye, sound the battle cry thro' the hills and plains! Gather your forces and smite the enemy so that they be destroyed, and then offer our thanks to God, that our jobs are secured to us and our posterity for ever and ever, Amen.

Let not the revolutionary Socialists be dismayed, but rejoice in the fact, that, before it was too late we discovered we were leaning on a broken reed.

Yours for International Solidarity,
Robert Mackenzie.

The undersigned persons were present at the Haywood address, and certify that Haywood's statments were exactly as quoted in this letter.

H. Schultz,
A. Mercer,
Henry Loebel,
Stephen Jones.

[Enclosure from the "Denver Post."]

William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, is to leave Denver in the near future on an extended lecture tour that will take him to every state in the Union. He will speak under the auspices of the Socialist Party and will address central labor union bodies. It is considered a foregone conclusion by his friends that this lecture trip will end in the nomination of Haywood for the presidency on the 1908 Socialist party ticket.

He will have three separate lectures. In one he will deal with the famous Boise trial and his acquittal of the charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho. This lecture will be titled "Phases of the Trial."

"The Class Struggle in Colorado" is his second subject.

The third is "Political Junk Shops vs. Industrial Work Shops."

He will direct his efforts to interesting labor unions in the importance of uniting politically, and to impressing the unorganized wageworkers with the importance of industrial and political unity. Haywood is an impressive talker; he has spent several years in studying the industrial problem and Socialism, and it is thought will command the attention of record-breaking audiences wherever he speaks.

Witness for Pettibone.

On account of the uncertainty of the dates on which Moyer and Pettibone will be tried, no itinerary has yet been made out by Haywood. He is to be a witness at both trials and will arrange his engagements so that he will not be too far distant from Boise when he is needed there.

During the progress of his own trial, Socialists in attendance freely predicted that in case of his acquittal Haywood would be the standard-bearer of the party in 1908. Since then the sentiment in his favor has grown still more pronounced and it is now believed by them that no doubt exists of Haywood's nomination.

Under the tenets of the party its members cannot seek an office. If a nomination is tendered it must be accepted unless some extraordinary reason exists for its refusal. If Haywood is nominated for the presidency he will be under special obligations to accept. He refuses to discuss the probability of his nomination further than to admit that if it is offered he will be obliged to accept.

While he was in the Boise jail awaiting trial in 1906 he was nominated as govenor on the Colorado Socialist party ticket and polled 16,938 votes. This was the largest vote ever polled by a Socialist in this state.

Expects a Heavy Vote.

Eugene V. Debs led the national ticket in 1904 and polled 409,230 votes. It is Haywood's prediction that the national ticket will poll not less than 1,000,000, and he will not be surprised if twice that number of votes are cast for the ticket in 1908.

He is in receipt of from five to twenty letters daily asking him to deliver an address at the home town of the committee extending the invitation. These are coming from all parts of the United States and contain many flattering financial inducements.

Haywood is in the best of health and has fully recovered from the effects of his long confinement in the Idaho prison. He states that he feels equal to an extended lecture trip, and feels it is a duty he owes to the Socialist party and to the wageworkers of the country that he accept the invitation they have extended that he take the lecture platform in their behalf.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

SPAIN.

The Spanish Socialists continue the meetings organized by them to protest against the war in Morocco.

At St. Sebastian, 3,000 persons participated in one of these meetings. At Burgos, over 1,000 were present, many of them women. At Lucena and other places equally successful demonstrations were held. At several of them Pablo Iglesias spoke. Everywhere the gatherings protested energetically against the Moroccan expedition, and reaffirmed the principles of international solidarity.

The severe industrial crisis which Spain still suffers from, temporarily lowered the number of trades union members. Now the figures are rising again. The building trades unions are the strongest.

JAPAN.

The Socialist movement of Japan reports itself somewhat crippled and hindered on account of anarchistic views held by some who profess to be socialists and hold some influence among their fellow workers in the Cause. Those who have gone over to Anarchism oppose legislative and parliamentary tactics and political movement, and preach so-called direct action or a revolutionary or destructive general strike. "We are sorry," says the Tokyo "Socialist Weekly," "that some of our best Comrades have changed to the above views and no longer go with us, the international Socialists!"

MEXICO.

A few days ago 106 Japs were deported from the United States. These poor Japs were sent by a Japanese emigration company to some mine in Mexico under contract of a most inviting nature. The poor laborers spent over 200 yen of their own money to reach the Mexican mines. They could not keep the contract because the place was so unhealthy, the work hard and the pay so poor. They demanded better terms. The contractor met them with the whip and oppression. These freedom-loving, earnest and intelligent workers decided to escape from the lion's den. After many days of weary walking over Mexican plateaus, hungry and thirsty, they arrived at the land of liberty, the Republic of the United States of America. These victims of capitalists once escaped from their clutches, were captured again by the government of this free country and deported back to Mexico.

FRANCE.

It has been decided to prosecute Herve for an anti-militarist article in his weekly newspaper "La Guerre Sociale." The article was one in which in the event of a strike soldiers were urged not to fire on the crowd, as among the people might be friends and relations. This doctrine does not appear to be such a dangerous one, and if it be considered so it seems a foolish thing to prosecute, as by so doing far more publicity will be given to the doctrines than they had before.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian workers have won a magnificent victory. Even before their splendid demonstration of their own unanimity, of their own determination, had been put to a practical test, the Government thought it as well to take time by the forelock and assure them that the general strike was not necessary, that they would only be forcing an open door with it, that a scheme for universal suffrage was already in preparation. The workers, however, thought it best to go on with their demonstration.

HOLLAND.

The game of replacing Dutch workers by foreign blacklegs is still continued. A thousand dockers dismissed last week at Rotterdam for going on strike in defiance of their contracts were replaced by Germans.

The Government have submitted to the States-General a Bill to modify the constitution on the lines of universal suffrage, and for women to be eligible for Parliament.

RUSSIA.

The 55 Socialist deputies of the second Duma who are charged with treason, are, by order of the Czar, to be tried by the Senate early in November.

Between September 13 and October 13, 84 sentences of death were passed by the Czar's government, of which 34 are already carried out. In the same period, in conflicts between police, troops, and private citizens, 207 persons were killed, of whom 134 were civilians and 73 officials. The wounded in these affrays number 172.

To these must be added the unnumbered dead in the pogroms of Odessa, Rostow-Don, Simferopol, and other towns. Raids and surprise attacks occurred in 165 instances. The sums stolen amount to $500,000 roubles ($250,000). Among the institutions robbed were eighteen government liquor houses, nine post offices, and six village treasuries.

The campaign of exhorbitant fines levied upon editors since the dissolution of the second Duma have netted the government 14,860 roubles ($7,430).

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1907.

Whenever the legislature attempts to regulate the differences between masters and their workmen, its counsellors are always the masters.

—ADAM SMITH.

"DIFFERENCES"—HOW TO END 'EM.

The threatened railway strike in England has been averted. In the language of the dispatches, "the dispute has been settled." The "settlement" consists in things remaining unchanged, just as they were—the grievances of the employees are unredressed, the policy of the employers is unamended. In all such cases it would hardly do for disputants simply to meet and adjourn. Some concession has to be made to appearances. The concession to appearances in this case consists in an agreement providing for the consideration of disputes by a Board of Conciliation comprised equally of employers and employees. Behind the mask of this "concession" the committees of the disputants adjourned highly elated—the committee of the employees hugging their "lemon," as the recent slang term goes; the committee of the employers chuckling in their sleeves, as well they may. There is one more item of importance to be gleaned from the despatches. The manipulator of the "happy issue" was the President of the Board of Trade, a Mr. Lloyd-George. The hyphenated name is no immaterial fact in the transaction. It adds zest, besides point, to the position enjoyed in the ruling class by the afore-named manipulator.

It was a British thinnker, writing on British soil—Adam Smith—who said: "Whenever the legislature attempts to regulate the differences between masters and their workmen, its counsellors are always the MASTERS." This was a profound observation. As always happens with profound observations, they are the joint product of a keen mind and of a sufficiency of facts for the keen mind to take a bird's-eye view of, and generalize upon. It can not be otherwise in the instance of Adam Smith's observation. The rule of British capitalism must, already in the days of Adam Smith, have furnished instances and facts enough for that great thinker's mind to digest. The digested thought illuminates the "agreement" just entered into between the railroad employers and employees. It was, all over again, the case of differences between masters and their workmen being regulated by a counsellor of the masters, with the inevitable result that "lemons" are dealt out to the workmen, and the master remains in peaceful exercise of all his iniquities.

Adam Smith's observation involves even more than appears on the surface. The attempt to "regulate" differences between "masters and their workmen" can result only in confirming the masters in their methods. It follows that "master" and "workman" are mutually repelling forces. It follows, furthermore, that there is no such "regulation" possible between the two. "Regulation," in such cases, is but a blind; it is a word meant to conceal the "un-regulatable" character of the "differences." At best, "masters" and "their workmen" are transitional entities. So long as the transition period lasts, the entities continue; and just so long there is turbulence in society, or "differences," so-called. Not "regulation" but the "ending" of the "differences" is what society demands, and what society is ripe for.

Society demands an end, once for all, of the periodically recurring farces of "regulation." It is high time that order be established. Nor can order come except when, not the "masters," but "their workmen," are the counsellors over "differences." The "masters" cannot live without "their workmen," no more than any other parasites can live without the body they parasite upon—hence, so long as the "masters" are "counsellors," they are bound to preserve the status of "their workmen," and that means the continuance of turbulence. The "workmen," on the contrary, could live in perfect happiness without "their masters," the same as all other bodies parasited upon can get along swimmingly without the parasites that plague them—hence, the instant the "workmen" become the "counsellors" they will be bound to put the extinguisher on "their masters," and that would mean the discontinuance of social turbulence, yclept "differences."

THE EVAPORATION OF PLUNDER.

According to the statement issued by the Pullman Car Company for the year ending July 31, the "gross earnings" were $32,000,000; "charges" $20,000,000; "net earnings" (wages and surplus values) $12,000,000; "surplus" (profits) only a paltry $6,500,000. This is a neat way of evaporating plunder.

Taking the Company's "gross earnings," as stated, they amount to $32,000,000. Every penny's worth of this total is the product of Labor. Labor, and Labor only, produced those values. On the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire, every penny of that $32,000,000 belongs to Labor, and should go to Labor. Does it? It does not.

The first thing the statement does is to deduct $20,000,000 under the pretext of "charges." What are these "charges"—they are "rent," "interest," "raw material," and "wear and tear." The "rent" the Company pays to itself; the "interest" the Company pays to itself; the "raw material" the Company pays for with payments, not to itself, but to some other member of the identical Capitalist Class, which the Company is a member of. That payment remains "in the family." Finally, the "wear and tear" partakes of the nature of the "raw material"—it also is paid for to some other member of the Capitalist Class family. It is quite possible, in fact, it is quite certain that under the head of "charges" other payments than "rent," "interest," "raw material," and "wear and tear" are included, without being made to appear. Recent investigations of Insurance, Banking and Traction Companies have made revelations on such entries as "operating expenses," the same being bribes to legislators, Judges, etc.—all of them menials of the Capitalist Class household, consequently, practically members of the Capitalist Class family. This analysis reveals the fact that, out of the $32,000,000 produced collectively by the Working Class of the land in the Pullman Car industry, the Working Class received back only $5,500,000, while the Capitalist Class confiscated the robust amount of $22,500,000.

The mathematical sleight-of-hand method by which the Capitalist Class conceals the hugeness of its plunder is very simple, perhaps even ingenious. It is as if a man were to account, for $100 stolen by him through some highway robbery, by pulling out of his right hand lower vest-pocket three $5-bills and one $1-bill, and putting a poor mouth upon the bills, say: "You see, this is all I have, just $16! Can you call me a highway robber for that?" "But where are, or what has become of the remaining $84?" "Become of them? Why, I haven't got 'em!—My right hand hip-pocket has $20; my left hand hip-pocket has $18.50; my right hand inside coat-pocket has $19.32; my left hand inside coat-pocket has $11.15; my right hand upper vest-pocket has $4.41; my left hand upper vest-pocket has $6.03; and my left hand lower vest-pocket has $3.59; don't you see?"

The several individuals of the Capitalist Class are so many pockets on the body of that Class. Whenever any one of those individuals comes forward to "explain" what has become of the plunder levied by his Class upon the Working Class, all the other pockets act as so many evaporators of the total plunder, leaving the explaining pocket to look more like a sneak thief than like the highway robber that its Class is in reality.

"PFUI!" "SCHANDE!"

Boris Reinstein, one of the members of the Socialist Labor Party delegation to the International Congress at Stuttgart, just returned to America. On his way to his Buffalo home Reinstein called at this office and gave a rapid verbal report, preliminary to a fuller one in writing, of his activity on the continent since the adjourning of the Congress.

Reinstein visited Austria, parts of Southern Germany and Switzerland. He spoke in several places, meetings being arranged for him in Vienna and especially in Munich, where large posters announced his coming. Reinstein limited himself to the question of Unionism in America—a subject to which the European, Continental as well as British, is becoming alive with pronounced intensity. Reinstein addresses "fanatically" uncovered the criminal acts of pure and simple craft Unionism. As his illustrations fell heavy and hard upon the startled ears of his audiences, not a man of whom left from beginning to end; as the "un-fanatical" acts of the A. F. of L. were successively exposed; as the criminal conspiracy between the capitalist class and their labor-lieutenants were laid bare;—as this process proceeded, cries of "Pfui!" ("Fie!") "Schande!" ("Shame!") went up from all parts of the halls.

The German comrades, from whose breasts the cries of indignation were wrung, little knew, as yet, that their condemnation attainted not the American labor fakir only. It attainted also the political reflex of the American labor lieutenants of the capitalist class—the pure and simple Socialist party politician. Surely, the receiver and enjoyer of stolen goods is no better than the thief himself. No more can the praise-singer of and rounder-up for the fakir be any better than the object of his song, or the beneficiary of his "bruiser's" work. In Europe, especially the continent, Unionism may be backward, but hardly corrupt and corrupting as capitalist craft Unionism has become in America. Laboring under the delusion that the word "Unionism" means elsewhere what it means in Germany, the German comrades were found to be ideal ground for the pure and simple political Socialist party man to keep in the dark concerning American conditions, to be used as a dumping ground for the falsest, the most misleading, the most viciously mendacious articles about "the magnificent proletarian work" done by these buiwarks of American capitalism. The consequence is that the German opinion concerning Unionism in America has hitherto been utterly absurd—how absurd may be judged from the circumstance that Mitchell was called "Comrade" out there, and Gompers is considered a Socialist.

The "Pfui!" "Schande!", now beginning to be heard in Germany, against the traitors to the working class in America, on the economic field, will eventually, if not sooner, resound with increased indignation against the traitors to the international working class—the Socialist party, conveyers abroad of information so false, that it throws all workers abroad off their guard against the machinations of American capitalism.

TWO LESSONS IN ONE.

The victory of Mayor Tom Johnson in Cleveland, on the 3-cent fare proposition, and the simultaneous crushing defeat of Mayor Fagan in Jersey City, on the issue of taxes, raised against him, should be a double-barreled warning against the Socialist party delusion of sacrificing principle to votes.

Tom Johnson, with his successful 3-cent fare fly-paper program, the foes of Fagan, with their successful "Low Tax" howl, raised against the high taxes that Fagan's model school houses and other similar improvements brought on, is a double-barreled repetition of the admonition that the Socialist must hew close to the line of sound economics.

The working class does not pay the taxes. Taxes are paid out of that portion of the product of Labor that Labor never pockets. Taxes are paid out of that portion of the product of Labor that Labor is plundered of in the factories, the mines, the mills, the shops and the railroad tracks. Taxes are paid out of that portion of the product of Labor that the capitalist class confiscates. In short, taxes are paid out of the capitalist's "profits." Consequently, "lower taxes" means a larger portion of the confiscated wealth, left in the pockets of the capitalist class, for the capitalist to squander in "Seeley Dinners," "yachts," "excursions" to Paris dives, in the purchase of foreign "noblemen" for sons-in-law, etc., etc., etc.; "higher taxes" means a smaller portion of the confiscated wealth left in the pockets of the capitalist class for the capitalist to live in clover on. It follows, finally, that the question of taxation does not concern the working class. When the capitalist raises that question he merely seeks to use the working class voters as cats'-paws to pull the hot chestnuts out of the fire for himself.

Cheap fares, or cheap goods are but a lure to catch workers' votes by mixing up their understanding. Labor's share in the wealth it produces does not depend upon the cheapness or dearness of goods. Normally speaking, "cheap goods" means "cheap wages," "dear goods" means "dear wages"—with the workingman no better and no worse off in either case. When the abnormal conditions of the present, so useful to capitalist expansion, and consisting in an excessive supply in the Labor Market, have set in, then Labor's share in the wealth it produces, that is, "wages" will tend downward, and "cheap goods" will rather lend a color of "fairness" to the decline, which otherwise is sought to be concealed behind the thousand and one painfully contrived tricks, intended to give a color to the false pretense of "higher wages" that accompanies the fact of higher prices. Marx's biting satire against the Labor-loving Free Trader is luminous on the Tom Johnson "program." It follows, consequently, that the "cheap goods" program of the Tom Johnsons is but a sleight-of-hand whereby to rifle the pockets of the workers more comfortably by cheating them into the belief that money is being put into their pockets.

Fagan's discomfiture, Tom Johnson's victory are beacons for the earnest Socialist to steer the craft of his propaganda by. The two beacons are raised on rocks that the Socialist in America can neglect only at the peril of the Movement.

WITH REGARD TO LOYAL LEGION

We are in receipt of several enrollments for the "Daily People Loyal Legion" plan which was so ably set forth by Comrade McCormick of Rogers, Cal., and enthusiastically seconded by others. In connection with this proposition it must, however, be borne in mind that the Party has in existence at the present moment its Press Security League, which was organized for just such purposes as the plan proposed by the Legion advocates. The Press Security League did the work of raising the Moving Fund, and as that part of its work is practically closed the members will no doubt resume the payment of dues in the old way.

The question that arises now is: Shall the Press Security League, which is already organized, continue, or shall it be disbanded and the League organized? The dues to the Press Security League are not fixed, the members paying from twenty-five cents a month up, as they can afford. The Legion plan of Comrade McCormick suggest dues of one dollar a month; comrade Janke of Indianapolis amends that by suggesting that dues shall consist of a one dollar order per month for either Labor News publications or People subscriptions.

With this explanation the undersigned would suggest that all of the members of the Press Security League at once write to Secretary-Treasurer Kihn as to their intentions with regard to payment of dues—many having stopped payment since the League undertook to raise the Moving Fund by subscription lists. We would also suggest that those who are not Press Security League members and who favor the Loyal Legion plan also address comrade Kihn, then when he has all the data in hand it can be determined just how the matter should be proceeded with.

Address A. C. Kihn, at the address of the Daily People.

Business Manager.

ST. JOHN SHOT AT

By Agent of the Mine Owners' Association.

Goldfield, Nevada, Nov. 7.—Vincent St. John was yesterday shot through the arm by one P. H. Mullaney. Mullaney's assault was with murderous intent. He fired four shots. One hit a saloon, a second went large, a third hit a stranger named John Tennant. The fourth shot, all four being aimed at St. John, who was taken unawares, hit St. John in the left arm. Mullaney is under arrest. He is a member of the local organization of the Western Federation of Miners, and is a partisan of Mahoney, Kirwan and O'Neill, under whose national administration of the W. F. of M. the conspiracy was engineered to smash the I. W. W. in favor of the A. F. of L. St. John is pronouncedly on the side of the I. W. W. and is recognized as the leading progressive man in the W. F. of M.

BOOST THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The circulation of a Socialist paper is largely a matter of how widespread and effective is the propaganda done for it. There are readers of the Daily People who, when through with their copy, pass it along and that is a good plan. Others again read it and, their own intellectual needs being provided for, let it go at that. Still others endeavor to interest a friend or fellow-worker in an effort to get him to take the paper steadily. We are convinced that there is a much larger field for the Daily People than is reached to-day and we should like to see some of our friends assist by making an effort to increase its circulation. Especially do we wish to see some effort made out of town. More copies should go down East, and to Pennsylvania and the middle West—in fact, all over the country. Any comrade who has been inactive of late cannot make better amends than by boosting the Daily People. We should get as many subs for it in a day as we now get in a week. The fact that a three months' subscription costs but one dollar, or about one cent a day, makes it a comparatively easy proposition to hustle for.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

NOTES ON THE STUTTGART CONGRESS

By Daniel De Leon.

VI.

THE "DELEGATE FROM AUSTRALIA."

On the whole the Stuttgart Congress presented an imposing, it may even be said an inspiring aspect. It did that even more so than its Amsterdam predecessor, which, itself, was a marked improvement upon the Zurich Congress of eleven years previous. Ridiculous scenes were numerous at Zurich, so numerous that, at this distance of time, they are the incidents that stick out prominently on the tablets of the mind. It was otherwise at Amsterdam. The circumstance that the then all-absorbing Committee on Political Attitude consumed most of the time and membership of the Congress, did much to detract from the majesty of its appearance. There was nothing of that nature to detract from the appearance of the Stuttgart Congress. It seems, however, that where many people are assembled, how serious so ever their purpose, there is bound to be some "clown in the performance." Amsterdam had its clown in the tragic-comic appearance and stunt of the British Social Democratic Federation delegate Dadabhai Naoroji. Stuttgart had "the delegate from Australia," a young man, V. Kroemer by name.

Kroemer, even at a casual glance has the aspect of a dreamer, a visionary, perchance a woolgatherer. Five minutes' conversation with the youngster conveys the idea of an absent-minded man. It was not that his talk, in conversation, is rambling. He answered to the point, well enough; but his eyes had a "distant look." In the course of a talk I had with him in the Congress Hall on the night of the concert at the American table where he visited us, his eyes wandered away so persistently that I asked him whether he was looking for a friend gone astray in the gallery. He answered in the negative, with a faint suggestion of a sigh, and then looked up towards the lighted chandeliers that hung from the lofty ceiling. His voice is suave, his manners suaver, and he has a trick of waving his arms in a way suggestive of a wizard's wand. I saw him afterwards frequently moving etherially among the delegates in the Congress Hall. To which of the four leading Committees he appointed himself I know not. On the Committee on Unionism he was not.

On the fourth day of the Congress, no other Committee being yet quite ready to report, the Bureau had agreed to allow free lee way to speeches on the Colony Question, the Committee in charge of the same having done its work quickest. There was neither time limit, nor limit to the number of speakers. Chairman Singer almost looked disappointed when a speaker got through: he seemed to fear the list might be exhausted prematurely. The German delegation availed themselves of the opportunity to air their personal grievances. Edward Bernstein spoke, arousing by his mere appearance some hisses and some applause from the German tables; Ledebuhr, an eloquent and satirical speaker, followed and took a dozen falls out of Bernstein; David took the tribune next and roasted Ledebuhr; Kautsky presented himself, received his ovation, bowed modestly, and then proceeded to roast Bernstein and David. Speaker after speaker followed from other nationalities, the delegate from Australia among them. Nobody guessed what was coming. At Amsterdam, when Dadabhai faced the rump Congress, everybody knew what was up, and, according to their differing tastes for that "number" on the program, either walked out and took a look at the Dutch canals, or settled down to take in the show. There was no such warning at Stuttgart when V. Kroemer stepped into the tribune. He spoke English. What he said for the first two or three minutes was too irrelevant to recall now. The buzz in the Congress was beginning to grow general, and take in even the American and the British tables, when order was again speedily restored. It was noticeable that even the Hungarian, the Bohemian and the Russian tables, where English was least understood, to say nothing of the French, German, Belgian, Italian and other tables where English could boast of having some appreciative delegates, were suddenly hushed in silence. The whole Congress had its eyes on the speaker in the tribune. The delegate from Australia looked for all the world like a trance-medium at work. With eyes raised, and looking clean through walls and roof into the space beyond, and with arms outstretched and slightly vibrating, V. Kroemer was uttering, in limpid language, words to suit his appearance. He was prophesying. He said in substance:

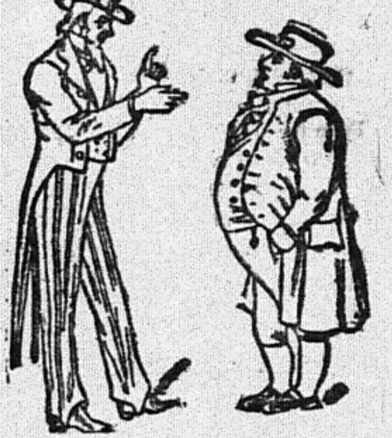
"The Social Revolution is at hand. Three years will not have passed before the tyrant classes, the world over, will have been pulled from their high places, and the people will have come to their own, every man sitting under his own fig tree and his own vine, in a land flowing with milk and honey. Peace will reign in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. Work will be light, happiness general. The Revolution will begin in Australia. The fleets of England, sent to suppress the Revolution, will be swallowed up by the sea. The Armies of America, Germany, France and all Europe will mutiny, and lay down their arms. Earthquakes will be felt in Hungary and will shake up Russia, Spain and——" At about this point the prophecy was brought to a stop. The Congress, which, when Kroemer started, was about to break up into general private conversations, and which, soon as Kroemer's ecstatic appearance announced something in keeping therewith, was hushed in attentive silence, could stand the stunt no longer. Impatience had begun to manifest itself along several tables considerably before the earthquake passage. With the shaking of Hungary, Russia, etc., the impatience became general. On many faces could be seen a sense of humiliation at such a performance on the stage of an International Congress of Socialism. Chairman Singer, who had sunk his head on the table and was for some time looking askance at the speaker, took the hint from the delegates. He rose, pulled the delegate from Australia by his coat-tail; pulled him several times until he woke up, or came to, and induced him to come down. Those in search of sport must have felt deprived at not learning how far the earthquake, that was to start from Hungary, would spread. All others looked the way skeptics look when the medium has subsided, and the lights are turned on. They looked relieved.

How did Australia come to be so misrepresented? However cut up the Labor Movement may be on the Island Continent, and whatever one may think of the intelligence of some of the factions,—fools they are not; nor, not being fools, could they be suspected of an intention to trifle with the Congress by playing upon it the practical joke of afflicting it with such a delegate. Kroemer, if found out so quickly in Stuttgart, must have been well known where he came from. How could any body of Labor, however untutored in economics and sociology; how could any body of Socialists, however Utopian, elect such a man to represent them at any place, let alone an international Congress? The fact is Kroemer was not elected at all. He was "going to Europe, anyhow." Emerson counsels man to hitch his car to the stars. Australia hitched her car to a mole.

Mischievous is the opinion of "rather being represented somehow, than not be represented at all." The mischievous opinion is widespread in the Socialist or Labor Movement. Sometime the fallacy seeks to justify itself with the argument that the "delegate" will be "given an opportunity to learn." To send a man "to learn" is no bad plan—provided others are sent along to keep him from discrediting his constituency, if not from doing the positive harm that immaturity of mind, inflated with the self importance of office, is but too often seen to inflict. Vacancy cannot begin to do the mischief that unfitness does every day.

It is to be hoped the delegates who witnessed the distressful performance of Kroemer at Stuttgart, will not allow him to have lived in vain. It is to be hoped they will all have carried with them the recollection of "the delegate from Australia," and thenceforth set their faces as flint against any proposition whereby their organizations are to be "represented" by a "make-shift." The chances are too heavy to take.

The gentlemen who are agitating in favor of revising the criminal code in such a way that "increased security may be afforded to property holders from the acts of beggars, robbers and vagabonds" should not have to labor hard. They may take the statutes of Henry VIII against vagabondage for a model. The concentration of feudal tenures in the Crown, broke up the bands of feudal retainers, and this, together with the forcible expropriation of the people from the soil, produced "beggars, robbers and vagabonds" in mass. For the first arrest they were to be whipped "till the blood streamed from their bodies"; for the second arrest they were to be whipped again, and half the ear sliced off; for the third arrest the "offender" was to be executed as a "hardened criminal and enemy of the common weal." Here it is—all ready arranged and classified on how to deal with the superabundance of the class whose labor capitalism confiscates, and thereby turns into "beggars, robbers and vagabonds."



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am at a loss to comprehend what you Socialists mean by dividing the people into three different classes.

UNCLE SAM—If you would only use your own intelligence, even unaided by Socialist Labor Party literature, you would cease to be "at a loss."

B. J.—We have but one kind of people, citizens; all equal before the law; and our free institutions are for the benefit of all.

U. S.—The devil you say?

B. J.—(testily)—That's just what I say.

U. S.—Mention one of those free institutions.

B. J.—I'll mention you a dozen; 1st., The suffrage: 2nd, The right of any one to go into any pursuit he likes; 3rd, Our free schools; 4th—

U. S.—That'll do. Let us take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last election you did not vote. Did you not want to?

B. J.—I wanted to, but could not get off.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—I had to work.

U. S.—Why didn't you assert your right of suffrage and vote.

B. J.—And lose my job and starve?

U. S.—(grabs B. J. by the nape of the neck, pulls him to a near pump and holds his head under while he pumps a bucket full of water on B. J.'s head. When B. J. recovers his breath U. S. proceeds)—That much for equality before the law No. 1. Much good does the written "equality" do you if in practice you can't avail yourself of it!

B. J.—tries to dry his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 2. Do you like standing ten and more hours on the front platform of a car, summer and winter, at the starvation wages you complain about?

B. J.—No, I don't like that.

U. S.—Why don't you go into the business of owning your own trolley-line or your own factory and have a good living and "choose your own pursuit," as you claim everyone here can do?

B. J.—I haven't the capital to do that.

U. S.—(pulls B. J. again under the pump and gives his head another soaking. When B. J. has again recovered his breath U. S. proceeds)—You cannot exercise your functions unless you have capital or access to capital; you have none, and the only way you can get access to capital is by selling yourself at starvation wages to the Republican and Democratic capitalists. You have no choice. That much for "equality before the law," No. 2.

B. J.—mops his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 3—Would you not like to have gone through college?

B. J.—Indeed I would!

U. S.—Why didn't you?

B. J.—My parents were too poor, they even had to take me out of the grammar school to help them earn a living.

U. S.—And the school-house was open all the time, ready for you?

B. J.—Of course!

U. S.—(pulls B. J. a third time to the pump and gives his head a third soaking)—That much for "equality before the law" No. 3. Much good does the school do you or the abstract right to go there if the social system that the Democratic and the Republican parties uphold and that you live under bars you from access to the schools through poverty.

B. J.—I tumble.

The Rev. D. Robert S. MacArthur, the leading clerical, apologist for capitalist iniquities in general, Rockefeller iniquities in particular, has turned a somersault backward on his principles. Hitherto he assailed Socialim as "groveling materialism" and thought he disposed of the question by saying with unction: "Man liveth not of bread only." Now that the panic has pinched his church contributions, the Rev. MacArthur emits a yell for money, whereby he virtually proclaims a new version of his former principle, to wit, "The church liveth not on air only." There is nothing like the hour of distress to wring the truth from the throats of hypocrites.

The
The People
New York N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

AN APPRECIATION FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find money-order for £5 8 4 on our account. We are much surprised here to read that the comrades in the States are not pushing up the circulation, in fact letting it it go down. We here consider the Weekly People a brilliant paper; our bundle order has grown from 25 copies to 62 copies a week, and now we want our order increased to 75 copies. Please send our bundle by the earliest mail boat possible, as Sunday is our principal day for propaganda and if The People hasn't arrived we are badly handicapped.

James Crosbie,
Branch Agent.

Glasgow, Scotland, October 23.

GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find $1.25 to pay for five three-months' subs to the Weekly People. I am not a member of the Party but hope to become one soon. With a little effort the readers of The People could easily double the circulation, and the paper deserves to be one of the most widely read papers in the country.

P. O'Rourke.

Medford, Mass., Nov. 2.

PROPAGANDA IN THE SOUTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I received the receipt book for subscriptions and I am very glad that I can make use of it. Enclosed please find $1.25 for subs.

The People is certainly a good brush to remove the cobwebs from the mind of the working class and to spread the light of Socialism; and that means to get rid of the present capitalist system with its financial panics and to usher in the Co-operative Commonwealth where every worker will enjoy the full product of his toil.

J. Reibel.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 3.

MAX HAYES' CLEVELAND LOG-ROLLING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Cleveland, O., S. L. P. reports to the Daily People their suspicions of a political deal between Max Hayes of the S. P. and Tom L. Johnson. Let me confirm their suspicions by the little knowledge I gained of the matter. With the permission of the local S. L. P. I met and talked with Tom L. Johnson and his friends of Mr. and Mrs. Howe. Among other discussions, upon Socialism, etc., the Mayor asked me if I knew Max Hayes, to which I replied "No, and I really don't want to know him. I have no respect for a Socialist who goes into the A. F. of L. and becomes an official of that organization."

He said he knew "Max," as he called him, had a great respect for him, and, as he understood "Max" was running for office on the School Board, he had called him up by 'phone with a plan by means of which he (Hayes) could get elected.

This was the plan as Mayor Johnson outlined it to me:

Max Hayes was running for school board in one district, a woman in another; where Hayes was running there was no chance of election. Where the woman was running there was a chance, and the Mayor suggested to Max Hayes that he change place with this woman and if he did so, the Democrats would run no candidate but would instead advocate the election of Max Hayes, in other words, endorse him.

I asked what attitude Hayes had taken towards this offer and Johnson said "He is considering it." When I expressed my surprise at a Socialist considering such a proposition, he said, "Well, Hayes can't prevent us from endorsing him, can he?" "No," I replied, "but he can repudiate you!"

Johnson seemed rather suprised at my disgust for such a proposition and I explained to him that Hayes and I were in different camps, the difference between the two parties and the uncompromising attitude of the S. L. P. towards any such schemes. I said to him, "I want you to understand, Mr. Johnson, that if Max Hayes accepts your offer and runs and is elected, it is as an individual. Not as a Socialist. NO SOCIALIST COULD DO ANYTHING OF THE KIND."

So far, however, the affair is not important. We know politicians will try to make deals with us, if they can gain thereby. It is an ordinary occurence and excites no comment generally. If I had written this much to The People as soon as I found it out it would simply show up the political methods of Tom L. Johnson and serve as a warning to Mr. Max Hayes that we were watching him, which would have been the surest means of preventing him from carrying out the little plan. The important part was, how Mr. Max Hayes would act, and he has carried out his natural inclinations as a reformer and compromiser, according to the report from Cleveland; for HE HAS ACCEPTED THE OFFER OF TOM L. JOHNSON. He has been "boring from within" the A. F. of L. We will hear of him next "boring from within" the Democratic Party.

Thus does the Socialist Party trail the banner of Socialism in the mud of capitalism, and it is our duty as the Socialist Labor Party to defend that banner from one of its worst foes, the Socialist Party of America.

Fraternally,
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 1.

THE ENEMY WATCHING THE DAILY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That the Daily and Weekly People have always fought the fights of the working class is well known to all of those who have been connected with the bona-fide labor movement for the past years.

But the far-reaching effects of the articles appearing from time to time from those on the firing line have been readily grasped by those who are continually mouthing about working class solidarity, but fear that those whom they are "leading" might grasp the labor question in its entirety. Those men are quietly building their fences in an attempt to throttle any information which might awaken the class spirit of those who have been kept more or less ignorant of the exact truth of the development of the labor movement in the past three years especially.

When James Kirwan, "acting" secretary of the W. F. of M., walked the floor of the 15th annual convention of the W. F. of M., he was asked what he had under his arm, to which he replied, "Gleanings Along the Road." That he still reads the Daily to keep posted is again shown by his letter to O'Byrne of Cobalt. That executive board member, Lowney of the W. F. of M., also reads the Daily is shown by his letters to the same man, where they claim that the reports of the Cobalt strike give the I. W. W. too much prominence, to the detriment of the W. F. of M., and that if "Roadhouse was in Cobalt to disrupt the W. F. of M., he (James Kirwan) served notice that no finances would be sent to aid him in taking Cobalt Miners' Union in to the De Leon-Trautmann faction of the I. W. W."

No evidence was sent to show that it was the intention of Roadhouse to do any such thing, either by Lowney or Kirwan, but the aider of "trick" referendums, sender of letters to the A. F. of L. to be used against the I. W. W., has developed into an autocrat and in regular John Mitchell style says, "You dare talk Industrial Unionism for the working class and I will cut off financial aid; but if you talk for the Metal Miners alone I will send financial aid." Roadhouse left rather than be dictated to by an autocrat who is attempting to keep the W. F. M. as a distinct and separate union unaffiliated with the other members of the working class.

All hail the Daily People, which every fakir in America reads—AND FEARS.

R. Roadhouse.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 4.

AN UNBEATABLE AMENDMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to take up a little of your valuable space to second the proposition of Comrade Wm. McCormick of Rogers, Cal., and to offer a few suggestions and to make a slight amendment to his plan.

I am in favor of organizing a "Daily People Loyal Legion" as proposed. I object to the plan, however, of sending a GIFT of one dollar every month for five years. I am in favor of making it obligatory that every dollar sent in should be accompanied by an order for paper, books, pamphlets or leaflets as the sender may desire.

The Party Press does not want to live on charity another five years. If we merely contribute cash to pay a running deficit for another five years we will be but little better off at the end of that time than we are now unless in the meantime we ENLARGE THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE of our Press. This can only be done by circulating our literature.

Therefore let every member of the Loyal Legion pledge himself to send in $1.00 every month for five years, or as long as he is able, for either trial subscriptions to the Weekly People to be sent to names sent in by the member (such subs, to be followed up later to retain as regular readers), or for books, pamphlets or leaflets for free distribution.

This plan would insure a steady flow of money to our Press and at the same time we would be using our Press for the purpose it was intended for, namely: the education of the working class.

I believe a new series of new cheap leaflets is about ready for delivery and they will fill a long felt want.

Comrade De Leon in his report to the Amsterdam International Congress several years ago spoke of the country being soaked with literature. Strictly speaking the country has been soaked with literature much of which is of a questionable character. Is it not about time to soak it with the right kind of stuff? Let the Loyal Legion take the initiative in a thorough soaking and the fruits to be gathered later will put an end for all time to deficits and cries for help.

Let each one soak in a dollar's worth of our literature every month.

Let that be the obligation of every member.

Which would do the most good, $60,000.00 in cash contributed to pay a running deficit or $60,000.00 worth of literature distributed by 1000 members in the next five years? I believe the latter plan would be the most profitable in the long run. What say you?

Fraternally,
Frank P. Janke.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 1.

A TALK TO PEOPLE AGENTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In securing subscriptions to the Daily and Weekly People, the agents should go forth with the idea that they are educators rather than solicitors. As I suggested about two years ago, the city or town wherein a Section is located should be mapped off into districts. The Party's agent should endeavor to secure volunteers from among the members and sympathizers to the end that a direct house to house canvass be made by the sub-agent in the district allotted him. Reports should be made of all calls, the occupation of the tenant secured, chances of making a convert, whether agent was received kindly, and any other information that might be considered of value.

If the plan as outlined above should be pursued methodically for one year, the results would be wonderful. The circulation of The People would go beyond the fondest hopes of its most enthusiastic supporters, and the seeds would be planted in good soil.

It's a rather difficult proposition to make a Socialist out of a Prohibitionist, or a Republican, or a Democrat, or even a Socialist party man by merely talking to him. You must educate him through books and newspapers written by men who are scientifically sure in all they have to say. By continually hammering at a man he'll be sure to buy sooner or later, or subscribe to the party organ.

The Section which appoints the agent should see that the man is well grounded in the tenets of scientific Socialism, that he is magnetic, earnest, enthusiastic and willing.

One of the most successful selling agents in this country has drawn the simile of the hydraulic mining apparatus to perseverance in selling, for we are in a capitalist age and we must pursue a business policy accordingly.

You know how the nozzle of water is turned on the bank, how the earth, rock, trees or brush is washed away; how the stream is directed with skill and perseverance on the face of the cliff until the virgin metal is reached and is worked from its bed to be turned by man into the uses he has discovered for it. And so can the agents and sub-agents battle away at the noddles of the unfortunate non-class-conscious wage slave, until the cobwebs have been cleared away, never to return again. In their place will grow the firm belief in the future that lies before us when men, though they may not be equal, "yet are men," and will be living a life worthy of the name, and not an existence that is more horrible than even Dante's pen could possibly describe. For could Dante even in his wildest flights of imagination picture a mother standing by a braiding machine 10½ hours per night, with children at home without care or attention, and she in the midst of a dozen braiders, each spindle revolving, turning and twisting with a noise so deafening that even to think seems impossible.

It is up to us, comrades. Let us boom the circulation. Let us get out and bustle, E. A. See.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 2.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

(Continued from page 1.)

people were paid off Saturday in checks. What with the discharging of railroad employees, steel workers, and workers receiving checks instead of coin, the whole attitude of the press can best be observed. They dare not tell the truth. It would injure their advertising columns. They know what's up, but, slaves that they are, work their lying pens overtime.

Why go on and talk about a subject that every one with but half an eye can see? A putrid press— a lying press— a press whose every utterance about the fearful panicky conditions now prevailing is a disgrace to every thinking man.

Fie on you! Every Socialist should and does despise you. Every breath of a man striving for better things loathes you.

Hail the Daily People! May it live always to spread the truth as it is in the resume on the "Financial Panic" now appearing in its columns.

VII.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.'S FAILURE—HISTORY OF THE RECEIVERS—THEIR POLITICAL COMPLEXION, ETC.

The failure of the Knickerbocker Trust for $68,000,000, when called upon to pay out but $2,000,000, is still fresh in the minds of Daily People readers, and so I am not going to say a word on that.

What I want to make plain is just what politics has had to do with the failure.

First, there was Charles W. Morse, who choked the resources of the company with American Ice Securities shares at 75, after which they dropped to and are now quoted at 9, with the demand nil. Morse got all of the Tammany leaders to put money in around the top figure, and they have lost many thousands of dollars in the big drop of the present year. Charles Murphy, leader of Tammany, got some away up in the air. So did Bourke Cockran. Watch the game beginning at this paragraph.

Morse wanted some dock privileges for his steamship lines, and Murphy, having lost in the Ice deal, refused to help him. This hurt Morse when he went to borrow funds in Wall Street. Bankers said "Get docking franchises and we will advance needed cash." Morse couldn't. From that moment they were on the hunt of a budding "lame duck," as the financial district dubs men who have been big money getters but now are in straits.

Morse went to the National Bank of North America, pumped that dry, and then to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, for a second dip into its pile.

But here's where Murphy and Cockran got in their fine work. Oakleigh Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America, a friend of the Tammany men, is reported to have called upon Morse and Barney at the Knickerbocker offices, and demanded the $1,500,000 due his company. The market was not ripe for getting that amount, and Thorne's request for the funds acted as a wet blanket on the Morse-Barney outfit, and finally put them out of business. Now with the Trust Company smashed the next move was to get fat fees for some favored few. Receivers were asked for, and James W. Gerard, Tammany candidate for the Supreme Court, son-in-law of Marcus Daly, and a trustee of the Knickerbocker, put forth the name of Henry C. Ide, former governor of the Philippines and father-in-law of Cockran, as one of the receivers. Ide is a cad of the first water and knows as much about finance as a yellow dog does about "shooting a musket."

The second receiver is Ernst Thalmann, head of the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., which is the controlling factors in the entire traction system of San Francisco, and whose personal representative, Patrick Calhoun, is now under indictment on the Pacific Coast for bribery in connection with the Schmitz exposure. Thalmann's appointment is a bid for Wall Street banking support and is expected to act in geting sufficient money to put the concern on its feet.

George L. Rives, the third man, was formerly corporation counsel, having served in the Low Cabinet, and is supposed to represent Mutual Life interests in the busted financial institution.

Attorney-General Jackson, although elected on the Hearst ticket, is said by political reporters to be owned body and soul by Cockran, and poor W. R. Hearst dare not say anything on that account for fear of its effect on the Independence League. Besides that, it is common report in Newspaper Row that of Hearst's able editorial writers had a lot of money on deposit in the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which prevents him from saying unkind words about the failed bank.

So here is the line up:

Democratic Party—represented by H. C. Ide; Republican, by George L. Rives; Wall Street by Thalmann. The depositors are not represented and stand to get about twenty per cent. on the principal originally put in by them. Glorious are the ways of high finance—Put in $100 and get back $20. Can you beat it?

Claudius.

VIII.

BANKS SMASH—THE CAUSE.

The failures of the Knickerbocker and the Williamsburg Trust Companies, the Hamilton Bank, the Borough Bank in Brooklyn, and the putting of the ninety-day clause into effect by the savings institutions were due to the following causes:

First:—Trust Companies are allowed by law to invest money in railroad and industrial shares almost to the limit of their deposits, while Savings Banks can only loan the bulk of their deposits on real estate mortgages.

Second:—Both kinds of institutions differ from National Banks in that they are restricted by law to the putting out of but 75 per cent. of their deposits, and that only when Government bonds, or railroad issues, figured out by the officials of these concerns to be "as good" as Federal mortgages, are put up as collateral.

But the law is laughed at every day by the National Bank authorities. There are always more funds loaned out daily in Wall street to help the gambling element in the "street" than the law allows, and in the cases of the Trust Companies the Knickerbocker smash-up proves that they do not pay any attention to the law. The reason is that the law is very plain on the point of loaning funds only on issues that show dividend-earning capacities.

The Knickerbocker officials, according to the State of New York banking representatives, played fast and loose with this clause, for millions of dollars were advanced to Morse on American Ice Securities shares, a stock which has always been given a wide berth by careful financiers. The company also put up in violation of the law mountains of money on unimproved real estate, all schemes of Charles T. Barney, head of the busted corporation.

The savings banks that refuse to pay out funds—and that "charming disposition" has been shown by all of them—are driven to this measure by the fact that they laughed at the law and loaned greatly in excess of what they should have on real estate mortgages at "boom prices."

So the failure of the Trust Company, the closing of the State Banks, the necessity of the National Banks' issuing asset currency and the refusal of the Savings Banks to pay their lawful depositors on demand, are due in all cases to the shameful exploiting for their own benefit of the monies of the now duped depositors. For duped they are, even unto the National Bank passbook holders, for they are in many instances small business men, and not being able to get funds hundreds of them will with the ending of the panic find themselves workingmen.

The depositors in the Trust Companies, State Banks and Savings institutions will also feel the same effects as those of the National Banks, but with more intensity, for they too are small business people, skating along on "thin ice" in a financial way. Altogether, when the crash is over with, many a budding "Astorbilt" will find himself in the ranks of the class whose only asset is their labor power—the working class.

So the panic is serving its purpose—waking up some of the "upper classes" to their real position in the social strata.

Claudius.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF SUNDAY PAPERS.

It is announced that the newsdealers of Hudson County, N. J., beginning today will charge six cents for all of the five cent Sunday papers. They claim this increase has become necessary because of the increased price demanded of them by the news companies.

EVERY READER
OF
The Weekly People
Can help extend its influence with a little effort.
Write us if you would learn how.
THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.
P. O. Box 1576 New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. F. K., CLEVELAND, O.—The opinion that the Socialist party was "successful" will not bear examination. It was a hunt for votes; these came, somewhat; and then they melted away before anything was accomplished. But granted that the movement for votes was "successful," that does not acquit the S. P. A movement, in order to accomplish beneficent results, must be progressive, besides successful. If it is "successful" and not progresive (the S. P. case) it is harmful; if the movement is progressive, but not successful, it is premature.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND CALIFORNIA — The N. E. C. some time ago ordered no local financial reports to be published for want of space. Unless instructed by the N. E. C. to the contrary, this office will construe the first instructions to cover all financial reports, except such as come from the N. E. C. or its Sub-Committee. Your two financial reports would have taken up much space and consumed more time. Proofs of long strings of figures are hard to read.

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—The indictment is very beautiful but, as yet, premature in these columns.

W. W., NEWARK, N. J.—Besides offering the upper capitalist the opportunity to confiscate the property of small holders, panics and industrial crises afford the upper capitalist class the opportunity to organize submission into a system. Hence all the greater the need of the I. W. W. to check capitalist machinations.

E. B. W., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The lady may or may not be superficial. That does not justify the charge: "Women are superficial." That happens to woman that happens to the Jew. If John Smith is caught stealing, it will occur to no one, according as John Smith may be a Baptist or a Presbyterian, a German or a Frenchman, to say the "Baptists steal" or "Germans steal." People are satisfied to say "John Smith stole." If a Jew is caught stealing the saying is: "Jews steal." So with women. If John Smith talks through his hat, it is "John Smith who talks through his hat"; not men. But if Mrs. John Smith should talk through her hat, forthwith it is: "Women talk through their hats." We know men untold who can do the thing to perfection.

S. L., ST. LOUIS, MO.—An egg-dancing party like the S. P. can only attract timid and creeping intellects. Granted the danger that an aggressive party like the S. L. P. runs the risk of attracting impudent ignoramuses or immodestly overbearing individuals, the Party's sound poise may be relied upon to neutralize the harmfulness of such elements. The S. P.'s central disease dooms it to impotence—a fatal defect; the S. L. P.'s central disease at most exposes it to turbulence. Not much harm comes of that.

W. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Such descriptions of capitalist displayfulness no doubt contribute their share in "arousing discontent." That, of course, is not what capitalists are after. They, nevertheless, indulge the displayfulness deliberately. Their expectation is to dazzle the masses into unthinking stupor, and thereby cause wealth to become, in the popular eye, a sort of religion, with the capitalists as its priests.

J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Why so many people shoot off their mouths before stopping to think, or ascertain facts? —For the very simple reason that, if they did stop to think and ascertain facts, they would have no opportunity to indulge their "forte"—shooting off their mouths.

W. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—The lawyer in question should be reminded that, with social and economic development, it is not a question of what we would "like," nor even a question of what we would "prefer." The old New England distaff and wheel has certainly not dropped from the homes of the New England wives and maids, who operated the old appliance individually, because they liked to drop it. It was dropped because the improved appliance *compelled* co-operative production of woven fabrics.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The special delivery letter sent to this office on Monday the 5th contained a newspaper clipping about the meeting—and *only page 2 of* a letter that probably was meant to give details. There was no beginning to the letter, and no end.

G. A., MILWAUKEE, ORE.—(1) You will receive a Swedish Socialist paper.

(2) It is out of the question to expect that the Socialist party will unify the workers. The S. P. is either afraid to attack, or openly supports the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. What the A. F. of L. is the "Wall Street Journal" has frankly stated. The A. F. of L. is the recognized bulwark of capitalism in America. The A. F. of L. is that just because it deliberately divides and keeps divided the ranks of Labor into mutually scabbing craft unions.

E. F. S., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—No one denies there are "dullards" among the workers. Are there none such among the capitalist or the rich? No doubt a "dullard" is a worthless being. Is he worthless only when he has inherited poverty, and valuable when he happens to have inherited wealth? Fully three-fourths of the members of the rich are too dull to earn their own living. Nothing keeps them on the back of the working class but the "artificial corks," as Huxley described it, that capitalist society enables dullards to keep afloat with.

J. A. W., COLUMBUS, O.—The House of Lords consists to-day to a large extent of big capitalists who have been raised to the peerage. Cromwell said "there would never be a good time in England till we have done with lords." The nuisance has been adapted to changed conditions by the infusion of capitalist blood. 'Tis more than likely that Cromwell's forecast will be literally verified, and that the House of Lords will last until the Social Revolution rears the Socialist Republic.

T. C., NEW YORK—Ben Hanford was a member of the Socialist Labor Party. He was a member until shortly after the Kangaroo split in 1899. He Kangarooed in order that he could take a $5 a day sinecure job at the hands of the officers of his Typographical Union, who had just drawn the union into a strike. It was the "Sun" strike, engineered by the union officers as agents for the Mergenthaler Co., whose machines the "Sun" refused to take. Benjaminimum was so "loyal" an S. L. P. man that a week before his defection he declared at a general Party meeting: "Between my Union and the Party I choose the Party. (Applause from the credulous). Never, never, never shall I desert the Party. (Louder applause from the credulous). I shall ever be seen on the soapbox doing the Party's work." (Uproarious cheers from the credulous). A week later he deserted, and was in the pay of the strike committee, and also of the Volkszeitung writing articles to the effect that "De Leonistic tyranny was not to be endured, at all, at all."

E. W. W., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.; M. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; B. R., CLEVELAND, O.; J. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.; E. L., GIBRALTAR, SPAIN; H. O'N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; E. W. G., MURRAY, CAL.; M. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter received.

SHOW YOUR COLORS
By Wearing One of the New Handsome Gold Plated Red Enameled Arm and Hammer Buttons.
They Are Beauties.
In Bronze Also.
50 Cents Each.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

TEN-CENT BOOKS.
Chicago Martyrs Vindicated.
Communist Manifesto.
Engels, Life Of.
Ninth Convention S. L. P.
No Compromise.
Right To Be Lazy.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

CANADA N. E. C.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. of Canada held on November 3rd. Weltzel elected to chair. Absent, Rodgers.

Minutes adopted as read.

Correspondence received: From Baker of Vancouver, enclosing $6.25 for agitation tour; moved it be received and filed, and Secretary comply with request; carried.

From Frank Bohn, in prearranging meeting date on November 15th; moved and seconded that we consider it wise to defer Bohn tour for the present; carried.

Moved and seconded that Secretary write Rafferty of Montreal that we will guarantee De Leon's railway fare and salary from New York to Montreal and return, they to provide hall, advertising and local expenses; carried. Moved that Secretary write to F. Bohn for date for De Leon for Montreal and railway expense and salary connected therewith; carried.

Meeting adjourned.

L. Haselgrove, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of above-mentioned Committee held on Friday, November 8, at 28 City Hall Place. Present: Lechner, Kuhn, Moren, Ebert and Olpp, the first being chairman. Absent: Walsh and Augustine.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications:—From Section Buffalo; received and ordered to be filed. From National Secretary in reference to assessment stamps being settled for as soon as possible. Motion made and seconded that financial secretary prepare a statement for next meeting. Carried. In the meantime sections are requested to settle for same, and also to make nominatoins for N. E. C. committeeman to represent New York.

Secretary of Correspondence Bureau reported on tour of Carroll through State, also requesting observations of Carroll while on his tour, which was answered by the State Organizer. Bill of postage for September 4 presented. Motion to receive same and order bill paid.

Motion that a call be issued requesting the Sections to keep up the collection of a fund so as to be prepared for the next campaign, which will necessitate a large outlay in the gathering of signatures.

Secretary of Correspondence Bureau reports that he will go on a trip the early part of 1908, stopping in different sections ,speaking as to adoption of plan for coming campaign.

Motion made and seconded that the seat of Augustine be declared vacant. Carried. The Secretary of Bureau is to call upon the alternates to fill same.

Fred A. Olpp, Sec'y.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. J. S. E. C. was held on Sunday, November 10, at Helvetia Hall, Herrschaft in the chair. Delegates present: Herrschaft, Ball, Lessig, and Butterworth.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Communications: — From Frank Bohn, National Secretary, on N. E. C. nominations; from Charles Sandberg, on campaign work; from Passaic County, nominating Eck for member of N. E. C.; from Branch II., South Hudson; from J. Eck, accepting nomination and signing pledge blank; from People manager on the question of subscriptions for the Weekly People; from Charles Fallath on campaign work, attended to by secretary; from Labor News Co. and Weekly People, financial statement; from Eck on N. E. C. business, laid over for new business; from Aizzone on Party matter, to be attended to by Herrschaft. Passaic County reports electing a committee to raise funds for Presidential campaign.

New Business:—Moved that the National Secretary open a bureau of information on organizers to which all State Committees and organizers of Sections must report. In this way we will be able to determine what work organizers can do best, and how to get best results. Secretary to notify Sections to prepare work for State Convention to be held in Newark on February 22, also that Sections settle up for international assessment stamps.

Income, $6; expenses, $1. Stamps on hand, 187. Cash in treasury, $33.35.

John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania S. L. P. met on October 29th, at 2109 Sarah street, with Weber in chair. Present: Thomas, Kephart, Clark, Weber, McConnell, Gray, Herrington, Rupp and Clever. Absent: Markley, Drugmand, Male and Layton.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Communications received from: F. Bohn, call for financial assistance to Party press, also a financial statement from management of the Party press, a call for settlement of congress assessment stamps, and letter received by him from Section Braddock enclosing money order as a donation from Braddock to the fund; R. McAfee, state nomination papers; J. W. McAlarney, seeking information relative to the supposed mass meeting that was to be held at Youngstown, O., on Labor Day; A. Mullen, Section Philadelphia, order for due stamps, matter pertaining to Party affairs, also withdrawing their former nominations for seat of S. E. C. and State Secretary and nominating Philadelphia and L. Katz for the same.

D. E. Gilchrist, N. E. C. member, presented the following propositions for instructions: (1) Shall the Party discontinue the publication of the Daily and Weekly People?—to be submitted to the general vote of the Party for its decision, within fifty days after the close of the present campaign, and that the columns of the Party organs be open for discussion by the membership on the question. (2) Richter resolution:—Shall our National Secretary, F. Bohn, be instructed to take such steps as are necessary to rectify the false statements made by one Greulich against the S. L. P. at the International Congress. (3) Arnold proposition:—To levy two semi-annual assessments of twenty-five cents each in January and July. (4) Proposition to raise the price of the Daily People to two cents and Weekly People to five cents.

The following recommendations were received from Allegheny Co.:—That Allegheny Co. Section recommends that the S. E. C. instruct our N. E. C. member, D. E. Gilchrist, to demand from the N. E. C. that they furnish the Party membership with the information as to who holds the notes against the Party. If this is refused, that the S. E. C. will decline to lend any more financial assistance until we get the desired information. Also, that the S. E. C. instruct our N. E. C. member to vote in favor of the Richter resolution and Arnold proposition, and vote against the proposition to raise the price of the Daily and Sunday People.

On motion the communications were received, acted upon and filed under their proper head.

On motion the secretary was instructed to answer J. W. McAlarney's letter, and give him the desired information.

On motion the S. E. C. endorsed the recommendations of Section Allegheny Co., and our N. E. C. member was instructed to vote accordingly.

On motion the secretary was instructed to return the letter received from F. Bohn to Branch Braddock for correction.

On motion Gilchrist and Clark were instructed to take charge of the agitation meeting to be held at Monaca, Pa., and to proceed when called upon.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to make up a list of speakers, and that the committee make arrangements for all agitation meetings.

On motion the agitation committee was instructed to make arrangements to hold a Jewish meeting.

On motion a warrant was drawn for $14.85 to cover the expense for the month of September, 1907.

David T. Lentz, Sec'y.

MILWAUKEE'S GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

The German Branch of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will hold a grand entertainment on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, at Deutsche Maennerhalle, 802 State street.

Program:—1. Prize bowling; 1st prize, Electric Battery; 2nd prize, Opera glass; third Prize, subscription to the German S. L. P. organ.

2. Schaffskopf; 1st prize, Lebendiger Hahn (live rooster); 2nd prize, pair of pigeons; 3rd prize, Alarm clock.

3. Festival Speech.—Wm. E. Trautmann.

4. Supper (per plate 20 cents. Unemployed, free).

5. Grand Ball.

Tickets, 10 cents; at the door, 15 cents.

DETROIT: ATTENTION!

Frank Bohn, National Secretary S. L. P., will lecture in Concordia Hall, Gratiot and St. Antonio streets, Detroit, Michigan, on "Hard Times! The Crisis! Who is to Blame?" on SUNDAY, November 17. Admission free.

A splendid opportunity to hear one of the best informed and most ardent Socialists in America on a burning issue. Turn to and make this a success.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:—

Have you read "The Gold Sickle" by Eugene Sue? If not, do so. There you find a beautiful noble virgin offering herself to her god for the sake of her country. As she approaches death she chants, "Oh, Hesus, take my blood, it is yours . . . save our fatherland!"

Dear children, it is ours to save the whole human race. And our offerings just yet are not bloody ones. All we ask is help us to keep up our ammunition, The People. Send, no matter from where, the North, the South, the East *or West*, something for our bazaar and fair. The Young Socialists Club are doing all they can to help. Those out of town who belong should do their share. And altho we regret you can not be there to enjoy it as we do, your hearts and sympathy will in imagination give you as much joy. So dearies, big and little send what ever you can to the bazaar and DO NOT FORGET THE YOUNG SOCIALIST CLUB TABLE.

Be sure to put your name and address on each article.

Credit to whom credit is due.

The Young Socialist Club is not founded for any particular one's glory save the glory of the Socialist Republic. You can help the Revolution in no better way than building its foundation, youth and literature. Our aim is both. So parents, friends, and comrades, young and old, help by sending things at once to Daily People address.

Be sure to mark them "Young Socialist Club."

Hopefully Yours,
AUNT ANNETTA.

HOW THE DIRTY WORK WILL BE DONE UNDER SOCIALISM.

It seems by the progress now that all dirty work will be done in the future by machines.

First of all, washing may be made easy by the use of the electric or steam washing machine and the washwringer.

Housework has been made somewhat easier by the invention of the dish-washing machine and the carpet sweeper. Also the work of cleaning lamps has been done away with by the electric lights. The work of removing ashes and cleaning stoves has been made easier by heating by electricity.

Since a great deal of the dirty work now-a-days can be done by machinery, I think that the dirty work under Socialism will be done in the same way.

Sylvia Saltberg,
819 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STORY OF THE LEAVES.

Come with me into the autumn woods! The days are glorious. Old Father Sun is beaming his fiery smile upon us, just as if he were playing a huge joke on us Northerners by his travelling in a path far to the south. (More learnedly speaking, it is the earth that does the travelling.)

However, the day was a most glorious one, and my mood matched surroundings. Everything about me suggested frankness, openness and good cheer. The trees dressed in their gorgeous robes of autumn leaves lit up the whole woods like so many Japanese lanterns. Here and there, between clumps of trees, a rift of blue burst upon my vision. Gazing at it I felt as I were looking into the great beyond, a beautiful future.

Small wonder then, that right there I was made captive by the Fairy of Imagination.

So, with my face turned to the crimsoned sunset sky I found myself seated on a rock at the foot of a large maple tree.

Tossing the brilliantly colored leaves which lay like a thick carpet about me, suddenly I felt a shower of them falling down over me.

Now, like all "eaves-droppers" I, too, was destined to hear something unpleasant about myself—at least, my race.

"Ha, ha ha!" laughed one big maple leaf. "These human specimens are certainly fond of filling themselves and each other with conceit. The idea of our leaving the dear old tree just to fall into a carpet for the heavily shod feet of their like, to go crushing and kicking us about. Ha! ha! ha! it's humorous, it is!"

"To beautify their world, don't you know!" sneezed another.

"Well," piped a tiny voice, the owner of which turned a deep scarlet all over to the stem, with modesty, I suppose, "I must confess I hardly understand the real reason for our leaving old mother tree. You'll forgive me, for my size proves that I came very late in the season, and so my education was sadly unfinished."

"Well, let's see what you do know. There isn't a leaf unfolded but knows its cause and its duties and further, unlike those human conceitednesses, they do them too, for to be idle with us means to become useless, and Mother Nature doesn't stand for that here."

"Neither she does with them, if they'd only learn that," interposed another seared one.

"I'm sure I did mine," began again little scarlet. "My duties were to catch every ray of sunshine, every atom of air, and drop of rain I could and turn them into material for the sap of the tree. Then, too, the myriads of us shaded the roots of the tree and thus kept that moist and cool. But why I have become useless, I can't say."

Big leaf blew over nearer to little leaf and said: (I became all ears; it was interesting).

"Don't you know that growing things (organisms) can not work all the time? These, too, need rest and change. So, when the earth gets cold and hard the little roots find it impossible to move and get food for the tree. Thus, having learned that, take complete rest during the winter. The sap thickens and the new little workers, leaves, are formed right under us. So if you have what these know-nothings, men, have but rarely use, a magnifying glass, you could see that in your place is a mark, a leaf scar, all covered with a thick glue. In this is enfolded the next year's worker, the leaflet. Just as soon as Spring warms everything back to life these little ones will burst their coverings and take up the work just where we left it.

A whiff of wind turned my scolder so that the stem pointed straight at me.

"Take her, for instance, she looks as if she belonged to the workers (in a whisper: the fools have workers and idlers, ha-ha). Why doesn't she understand and put out those useless good-for-nothings?"

A chill came over me as the Fairy Imagination touched me with her wand of reality. I sprang to my feet, almost crushing the very talkative leaves.

Humming the Marseillaise I mused: "Yes, yes, we Socialists can ever turn to nature for proof. As with little leaves, so with human institutions, customs, yea, even form of government. Necessity raises them; having outlived usefulness, their uselessness kills them, they die a natural death.

Capitalism has outlived its usefulness and all its forms, like the leaves, are scattered as they fall, by the bre of Truth, leaving the bud, Socialism, safe and sound. Gradually the warmth of Love and Reason will prepare it to burst upon the struggling human race, bringing Love, Peace and Truth.

Anna G. Walsh.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., AND VICINITY, ATTENTION.

Members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith notified that Section Los Angeles, Cal., will hold an Entertainment and Social on Thanksgiving Eve, November 27, at their headquarters, 407 East 7th street.

The Section wishes to see everybody in this locality who has the welfare of the Party at heart to put in his appearance and have a good time with us, for the benefit of the Party.

Admission free.

THEATRE AND BALL
—Given By—
Hungarian S. L. Federation
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1907.
—at—
Golden Gate Commandery Hall
Near Alcazar Theatre, 2137 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The famous 3-act Play: "A GYIMESY VADVIRAG" will be rendered by Members. To commence at 3 P. M.

TICKET 25 CENTS

Lunch and Refreshments will be arranged by the Committee.

GOOD AND BAD

THE WEEK'S PROPAGANDA REVIEWED FOR YOUR INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION AND ITS BETTERMENT.

For the week ending Friday, November 8th, we received 155 subs to The Weekly People and 40 mail subs to The Daily People, a total of 195. Some of our friends may think that we play too much upon one string as we, week after week, call attention to the fact that they are not doing near what could be done and should be done in the way of getting subs for The Weekly People. The task set is, we are sure, a comparatively easy one—it is the getting of one sub a month by each member of the Party. Did each member perform that small service, we would have 500 subs a week, from members alone, and in addition there woud be those sent by sympathizers and other friends.

The sale of prepaid cards was larger last week: Detroit, Mich., $15.00; Oakland, Cal., $7.00; Buffalo, N. Y., $5.00; New Haven, Conn., $5.00; Hyde Park, Mass., $5.00; Somers, Mont., $5.00; 26 and 28 A. D., New York, $4.20; Jerome, Ariz., $2.00.

The roll of honor, those sending five or more subs: J. White, New Britain, Conn., 100; Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, 6; M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn., 6; P. O'Rourke, Medford, Mass., 5; C. Cardon, Buffalo, N. Y., 6.

Twenty other propagandists sent in two or more subs; all of which goes to show that the percentage of active workers last week was small indeed. If you undo the work of the charlatans of capitalism, if you would make their future efforts fruitless, you must spread the Party Press and that right now.

Following out instructions we are bringing the business here to a cash basis. Don't ask us to break the rule—rather help us to live up to it by remitting cash. To the Sections and individuals who owe money here we would ask that they pay up. You know how you stand. We are not here for the purpose of enriching the post office by repeatedly sending out statements and duns especially when no attention is paid to them.

No Section should consider that it has performed its duty by the Party Press until it has paid up its obligations. Members should see to this at meetings.

In the Weekly People subscription contest held last summer Section Cincinnati, O., sent 78 yearlies; S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Colo., 50 yearlies, and Press Committee, Boston, 27 yearlies; Boston sent a great number of half yearlies but only yearly subs counted.

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund since last report:

T. Flynn, Phila. Pa., ...	$ 1.00
O. N. E. Lackall, Pitts, Pa.,	1.00
Beisiegel " "	1.00
J. Craig, Newburgh, N. Y.,	1.00
J. Schlitt, Portland, Ore., ..	1.00
P. G. Campbell, Oswego, N. Y., ...	1.75
A. B. Brooklyn, N. Y., ...	.50
E. Favresse, Roxbury Mass	.50
Section Salem, Mass., ...	1.50
L. Van Loo, ...	.50
Collection, New York, ...	.75
H. Cody	5.00
"Come Again Cash"	5.00
F. Fatchmin, Sheb'yg'n, Wis.	5.00
H. Riegate, Toronto, Ont. .	.30
Mrs. A. Corker, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
H. S. Carroll, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
A. Kruse, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
C. Ratje, Los Angeles, Cal	10.00
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
C. Farberg, Jamestown,N.Y.	.25
J. Boyd, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Elizabeth G. Flynn, N. Y.	1.00
J. Samuelson, New Pork ..	1.00
J. T. Walsh, So. Bend, Wash.	3.00
H. Alpern, New York	.25
Sec. Pittsfield, Mass.	5.00
O. Lange, Pittsfield	1.00
R. Rabenstein, "	.50
H. Koepke, "	.50
L. Meidicke, "	.50
H. Schmalfuss, "	20.00
George M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	$0.25
A. E. Reimer, So. Boston, Mass.	2.00
Jos. Jiskra, Milford, Mass.	.50
Leonard Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
A. Danton, No. Hackensack, N. J.	1.00
M. W. Bennett, Spokane, Wash.	.75
S. Bassett, Denver, Colo. ..	1.00
Section San Antonia, Tex.	10.00
Texas State Committee....	5.00
Previously acknowledged .	1144.65
Grand Total........	$1,247.35

DAILY LIST GROWING.

We are able to report that subs for the Daily People are now coming in in greater number, and we are glad to see that out-of-town comrades are putting in some licks for the paper. In this city the paper can be procured through the newsdealer, out of town we can send it by mail. Comrades in large centers should endeavor to work up a sale for the Daily and place it on a news-stand. We could send bundles direct to the news-dealers. There are many ways in which the circulation outside of New York could be increased and we would like to have the organization all over the country tackle this problem and see what they can do toward pushing up the Daily list.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A mass meeting of members of Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, will be held at headquarters, 2109 Sarah St., Pittsburg, Pa., on SATURDAY, November 17, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of discussing the question "As to Politics."

A full attendance of the membership is desirable.

By order Section Allegheny County,
J. L. Frank, Organizer.

A REMINDER.

Again we request of all our friends that, when making remittances to us they do so by post office money order or currency by registered letter. The collection of checks seems to be by slow freight these days. Send us money orders.

NEW SUE STORY
The Brass Bell
NOW RUNNING IN THE
Sunday People
Order it from your newsdealer
PRICE TWO CENTS

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE VOTE IN TRENTON.

Trenton, N. J.—The vote here is: S. P., 431; S. L. P., 51. Last year: S. P., 802; S. L. P., 51.

M. P.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE USED.

Here is an opportunity to add a valuable book to your collection and if you have not read it here is the chance to do so at little monetary cost.. The book is: "History of the Commune of 1871." Translation and introduction by Eleanor Marx Aveling, from the French of Lissagary. The translation is from the second edition which the government would not allow to be published in France. The author was a soldier of the Commune and he tells the story from first hand experience.. The pages of the book are crowded with life and action, the whole showing the mighty panorama of the Commune. The sublime lesson of the work is that it teaches the workers that without proper organization their efforts at emancipation will result in themselves becoming the victims of the most savage butchery at the hands of the ruling class. If this lesson is learned the Commune will not have been in vain.

In order that as many of our readers as possible may have the opportunity to read this work we will make a big reduction in the price, cash to accompany all orders and the offer to hold good for one month from the appearance of this ad.—that is between the dates of November 9th, and December 9th, this year—For this period we will mail the book to any address in the United States and Canada for THIRTY CENTS!

The book is 515 pages, cloth bound, clear and large type.. This is indeed a great opportunity for you, so send in your order early.

New York Labor News Co.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

A DROP IN THE HOUSE.

Taken judiciously a one-half gallon jug of good whiskey or brandy will last a month. You can have it sent to any part of the country, packed in a box and shipped at my risk, for $1.50.

H. J. FRIEDMAN, Liquor Merchant,
874-876 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ills.
***—Advt.

TO AVOID CONFUSION AND DELAY.

At the head of the editorial column of both Daily and Weekly People will be found the names of the National Secretary and the National Treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party. The names appear there in compliance with the requirements of a state law, and do not mean that subscriptions, correspondence, etc., are to be sent to the National officers named. Address all matters pertaining to the business of the Daily and Weekly People to them direct.

Intelligence

The part its speedy dissemination plays in the Revolutionary Movement

Despite all the efforts of the plutocracy to restore "confidence," the financial situation is still in a highly nervous state and threatens to collapse at any moment.

All the nerves of communication are in the hands of the capitalist class

through their control of the telegraph and the press. On one and the same day through these agencies they are spreading broadcast over the land any information or impression they may wish to convey. In these days when events move swiftly this is a great advantage to them.

The champions of working class emancipation, while not having at their command anything like the facilities of the capitalists, have, nevertheless, agencies upon which they can depend for intelligence to reach the workers, and not the least of these is the ability of the Socialist to see IN to the purpose of the capitalists and by word of mouth, if nothing more, warn his fellow workers. But this is not the only means at his command—he has the class-conscious Labor Press—the press of the Socialist Labor Party: The Daily and Weekly People and the organs of the Party in the various languages.

The weekly organs are rendering a great service to the movement, but in these days of swiftly moving events every lover of his kind needs—not only the best information possible, but he needs must have it as speedily as possible.

THE DAILY PEOPLE is the speediest medium of public intelligence

at our command, and it should be utilized to the fullest extent. This applies not only to the S. L. P. man, but to every reader of The Weekly People who would be abreast with the times and who would be correspondingly useful to the movement.

A crash is sure to come, sooner or later, and only that organization, and that press, which have stood steadfast and proved their integrity, will be able to rally and drill the hosts of the working class for their own emancipation.

The working class is fast losing "confidence" in the capitalist press

and gladly welcome a paper that is of, by and for themselves. The Socialist Labor Party has put within their reach a paper for themselves; it is your duty to see that they come in touch with it. The cost is but One Dollar for a three-months' subscription—just about one cent a day. No intelligent workingman can afford to be without The Daily People, neither on the score of expense, nor because he does not need the information it contains.

Push The Daily People

and thus make the movement, its principles and tactics, better known and understood, and in our own time we shall see the proletariat of America arise and shake off the chains that bind it.

DAILY PEOPLE
Three Months, $1
P.O. Box, 1576, New York